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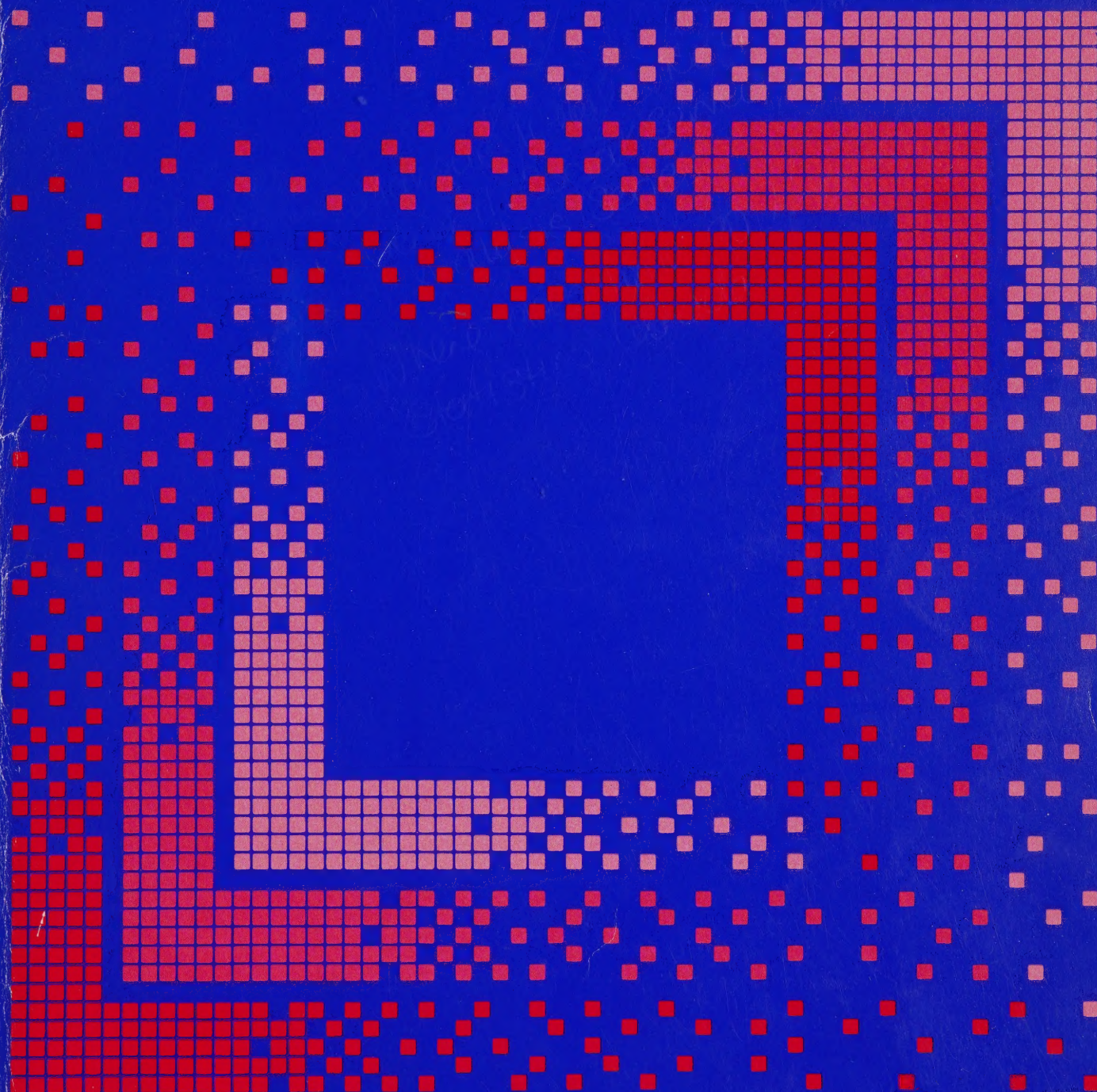
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Where does time go?

Andrew S. Harvey
Saint Mary's University

Katherine Marshall
Statistics Canada

Judith A. Frederick
Statistics Canada

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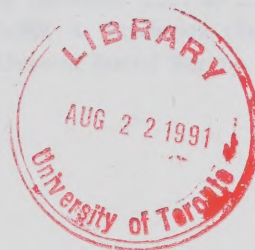
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PREFACE

The General Social Survey has two principal objectives: first, to gather data on social trends in order to monitor changes in Canadian Society over time, and second, to provide information on specific social issues of current or emerging interest.

The second annual cycle of the General Social Survey, which collected data during November and December of 1986, concentrated on time use, social mobility, and language knowledge and use. A data file from this survey was released in December 1989 and a number of articles based on the data have been published in **Canadian Social Trends**. This report provides a more detailed analysis of the time use data.

Information on how people spend their time is a central component of social statistics. While money provides an integrating unit for our understanding of the economic system, time can be said to perform a similar integrating role for the understanding of our social system. Time use surveys have been conducted in many countries since the first survey in Moscow in 1923, however, the 1986 General Social Survey time use cycle is the first national Canadian survey of its kind.

The time use survey provides a broad range of information about many aspects of Canadian society. At the highest level, the survey provides information on how Canadians allocate their time to activities such as paid work, housework and other non-market work and free time activities. The data reveal factors that influence a person's choice of the use of time and how these are distributed among different population sub-groups.

In recognition of the broad scope of the data being produced by the General Social Survey, as well as the wide range of expected users from governments, universities, institutes, business, media and the general public, the project has placed particular emphasis on access to the survey database. The public use microdata file allows researchers to carry out their own analysis of this rich database. Copies of this microdata file can be obtained by contacting the Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division, Statistics Canada.

This report was written by Dr. Andrew Harvey, Saint Mary's University (Sections 2.2.1 to 2.2.3 and 3.1; Chapter 4) and Katherine Marshall (Sections 2.2.4 to 2.2.6, 2.3 and 3.2) and Judith A. Frederick (Sections 2.1 and 2.4) of Statistics Canada. Ghislaine Villeneuve was the manager for the 1986 General Social Survey.

Ivan P. Fellegi
Chief Statistician of Canada

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CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

1.1 HIGHLIGHTS

The second General Social Survey, carried out in November and December of 1986, collected information on time use, social mobility and language knowledge and use. The sample covered the non-institutionalized population, 15 years of age and older, throughout the 10 provinces of Canada. The data were gathered by telephone with an overall response rate of approximately 79%.

The 1986 General Social Survey collected information on time use (what each respondent did, for how long, with whom and where, for a 24 hour period running from 4:00 a.m. one day to 4:00 a.m. the next), inter-generational and intra-generational mobility, personal well-being, and language knowledge and use. Some of the language variables refer to past periods in the respondent's lifetime such as the languages spoken at home in childhood and adolescence while many of the variables deal with the use of languages at the time of the survey.

This document covers only the time use portion of the survey. The social mobility and language information are presented in separate reports.

Time use and activities (chapter 2)

- Canadians aged 15 years and over spend 7.5 hours per day (averaged over a 7 day week) on productive activity, which includes paid work, education and unpaid work (i.e. domestic chores, primary child care and shopping) and 11.0 hours sleeping, eating and on other personal care activities. Free time averages 5.5 hours per day.
- Men and women allocate the same amount of time to productive activity, however the way they spend that time differs. The productive time for males is heavily concentrated on paid work, with an average of 4.7 hours per day, compared to 2.5 hours for females. The major component of productive activity for females, however, is unpaid work, with an average of 4.1 hours per day, compared to 1.9 hours for males.
- Overall, paid work amounts to less than one-half of total productive activity of all Canadians.
- On an average day 13 percent of Canadians 15 and over engage in educational activities such as attending classes, lectures, study and related activities.
- Time spent by students on their main activity education (6.2 hours per day) is comparable to the 6.6 hours per day allocated by employed workers to their main

activity, paid work.

- On average, Canadians spend 1.8 hours per day on domestic activities. Women spend 2.5 hours per day, compared to 1.0 hours for men.
- On an average day, 83% of employed women do some housework. The average time spent by these women doing housework is 2.3 hours. In comparison, 51% of employed men do some housework on an average day, their average being 1.7 hours.
- Shopping and the use of services such as adult medical and dental care, increases with age. On a given day, 28% of people aged 15 to 24 shop or use services. Those that do, average 2 hours. However, 41% of people 65 and over shop or use services on a given day. Those that do, average 2.7 hours on such activities.
- Nearly 90% of parents spend time with their children each day. Those that do, spend an average of 5.2 hours interacting with their children. Over half of all parents with children less than 19 years of age and living at home, spend an average of 2 hours per day on primary child care.
- Retired persons sleep an average of 8.7 hours per day, 0.9 hours per day more than the employed.
- Having children limits the amount of free time available. Women with partner and a child(ren) less than 25 years of age have the least amount of free time, just 4.4 hours per day compared to an average of 5.8 hours per day for women with a partner and no children. Their male counterparts have 4.7 and 6.3 hours respectively.
- Television viewing accounts for more than 40% of free-time activity. On average, men watch 2.6 hours per day compared to 2.1 hours for women.
- Free time rises from an average of 4.7 hours on weekdays to 7.0 hours on Saturday and peaks at 7.5 hours on Sunday. Men have 0.3 hours more free time on weekdays than women, 0.7 more on Saturday and nearly one hour more free time on Sunday.

Location and social contacts (chapter 3)

- On an average day, Canadians aged 15 years and over spend 15.7 hours at home. Time spent at home increases continually with age, from an average of 14.1 hours for persons 15 to 24 years of age, to 19.3 hours per day for persons 65 years and over.

- Whether Canadians drive or use public transit, they spend about the same amount of time on transportation. The 69% of the population who travel by car average 1.3 hours per day, about the same time as the 11% of the population who use public transportation.
- Students spend more than twice as much time with friends as the average Canadian 15 years of age and over, 5.2 hours a day compared to 2.4 hours.
- Living arrangements notably affect social contacts. Men living with a partner and child(ren) have the most time with people, an average of 11.8 hours a day, while women living alone spend the most time alone, an average of 8.4 hours a day.
- Female students living at home have a particularly heavy weekday workload averaging 10.1 hours of productive time per day compared to their male counterparts who average 8.9 hours per day.
- Retired males and females living alone have the most free time (9.3 and 8.4 hours respectively). Retirees living with a partner have about an hour less free time each day.
- Virtually everyone spends some time alone each day. Excluding time spent on selected personal care activities, retired males living alone spend the most time alone, an average of 10.6 hours per day. Their female counterparts average 9.8 hours per day alone.

Role groups and time use (chapter 4)

- Employed parents spend the most time on productive activities, on average more than 9 hours per day, leaving only about 4 hours for free time. During the week, employed parents do on average, more than 10.5 hours of productive work per day and have approximately 3 hours of free time while on weekends time is more evenly divided between productive work and free time.

1.2 THE GENERAL SOCIAL SURVEY AND TIME USE

OBJECTIVES

The General Social Survey was initiated by Statistics Canada in order to reduce gaps in the statistical information system, particularly in relation to socio-economic trends. Many of these gaps could not be filled through existing data sources or vehicles because of the range or periodicity of the information required, or the lack of capacity of relevant vehicles.

The General Social Survey has two principal objectives: first, to gather data on trends in Canadian society over time, and second, to provide information on specific policy issues of interest. To meet these objectives, the General Social Survey was established as a continuing program with a single survey cycle each year.

CONTENT

The General Social Survey (GSS) gathers a wide variety of data to meet different kinds of needs for a very broad spectrum of users. To achieve the objectives outlined above, the GSS has three components: Core, Focus and Classification.

Core content is directed primarily at monitoring long-term social trends by measurement of temporal changes in living conditions and well-being. Other main topics within Core content include health, personal risk, work, education, and family and social support. As all Core content topics cannot be treated adequately in each survey cycle, a single cycle covers a specific topic, which recurs on a periodic basis. The Core content of the 1986 General Social Survey, the second cycle, was on time use and social mobility. The topics covered were daily activities done alone and with others, inter-generational and intra-generational mobility and personal well-being.

Focus content is aimed at meeting the second objective of the General Social Survey, namely, to provide information touching directly on a specific policy issue or social problem, such as youth unemployment. In comparison to Core content, Focus is more specific to immediate policy issues. For the second cycle of the General Social Survey, a consortium of clients sponsored language knowledge and use as the topic for Focus content.

Classification content provides the means of delineating population groups and is used in the analysis of Core and Focus data. Examples of classification variables are age, sex, education and income.

This report covers only the time use component of the survey. Separate publications cover the social mobility and language data.

DEFINITION OF A TIME DIARY

As part of the General Social Survey, Statistics Canada collected information through a time diary. Such a time diary "is a log or diary of the sequence and duration of activities engaged in by an individual over a specified period - most typically a 24-hour day" (Converse, 1968). All activities during the specified period are recorded. By its nature, it permits and facilitates the recording of a number of contextual dimensions attendant with each particular act.

In time diary surveys, the basic unit is the episode or event. This is a single activity engaged in by an individual at a specified place and time under certain conditions. For example, the event might be 'eating lunch, at home, alone, from 12:15 p.m. to 12:35 p.m.' A diary might yield, for example, at least the following untransformed activity dimensions for an episode:

- primary activity (What did you do?)
- temporal location (Time you began?)
- duration of activity (How long did activity last?)
- location of activity (Where?)
- social contacts, i.e. person(s) present (With whom?)

These data were collected from 9,946 Canadians aged 15 years and over in the time use module of the General Social Survey. It should be noted that in this survey, respondents were restricted to reporting their primary activity only. As a result, activities such as listening to the radio and child care which are often secondary activities, are often under-represented.

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF TIME USE STUDIES

Time use surveys grew out of early studies of living conditions of the working class in response to pressures generated by the rise of industrialization. These studies were concerned with the shares of activities such as paid work, housework, personal care, leisure etc. in the daily, weekly or yearly time budget of the population. They were also interested in how the time budgets varied among population groups such as workers, students and housewives, and in what use was made of leisure time. Most often respondents were asked, through stylized questions, to estimate the amounts of time they allocated to various activities. The bulk of pre-World War II diaries originated in Great Britain, the Soviet Union and the United States

with a number of others in France and Germany.

The earliest sophisticated study was that of S.G. Strumilin in the Soviet Union in 1924. The study was undertaken for use in governmental and communal planning. His study was redone by a student of his G.A. Prudensky, 35 years later on a similar sample. In the early 1930s Sorokin and Berger in their Time Budgets of Human Behaviour provided insights into psychological and sociological motivations through an analysis of time diary data.

Since the early 1960s time diary studies have flourished. National time use studies have been conducted in all Eastern and Western European countries. Many of them including France, Finland, and Norway conduct recurring studies approximately every five years. Of particular note are the time use studies in Japan by the Nippon Hoso Kyokai (national broadcasting company) which have been carried out every five years since 1960. In addition, many countries contribute data to the Multi-national Time Budget Data Archive being developed by Jonathan Gershuny of Nuffield College Oxford, at the University of Bath.

In the more developed countries, national time use studies have been carried out since 1985. Studies are also being planned by central statistical agencies in over 15 countries. Often these studies are the beginning, or continuation of a regular schedule of time use data collection. In more than a half dozen developing countries studies are also being carried out or planned. As well, Israel, New Zealand, Sweden and West Germany are currently planning time use studies. Australia and Italy have recently completed studies. In addition to official studies, the collection of time use data for research purposes is finding growing favour among academics. Interest in time use has been strong in Canada for many years and a number of Canadian studies have been undertaken. The 1986 General Social Survey was the first such survey undertaken by Statistics Canada at the national level.

APPLICATIONS OF TIME USE DATA

Through the 1970s and into the 1980s there has been, in all countries, a growing concern for the quality of life and economic and social well-being. Traditionally the Gross National Product (GNP) has provided a key measure of well-being, however, this measure is limited to market activity. Increasingly analysts have recognized that measures of social and economic well-being must also take into account non-market activity (e.g. household production, volunteer work, etc.) and other factors such as natural resources, environmental impact, etc. which lie outside the traditional national accounting framework¹. Time use data provide a rich source of information of non-market

activities and serve as a basis for extending the concepts and measures of GNP.

A time use survey provides a comprehensive and continuous accounting of participation in, and time spent on, a wide variety of day-to-day activities. Additional dimensions are available through collection of the locational environment of activities (e.g., home, office, in transit, etc.) and the social environment (i.e., who the respondent was interacting with at the time - spouse, children, family, friends, others). For analysis at a macro level, the 96 detailed activities can be aggregated to: paid work and education; unpaid work, (e.g. housework, children, shopping), free time or leisure activities; and personal care time (e.g., sleeping and meals at home). The strength of a time use survey is that it allows for the collection of information on both market and non-market activities and is an objective measure of what people actually do and because it is a diary, the data may be less influenced by errors of recall or other reporting problems.

Measures of participation in and time spent on various activities have been proposed as basic social indicators, i.e. the amount of leisure time, time spent at paid work, etc. Overall, the data are useful to investigate shifts and trade-offs in time use, particularly when considered over the life cycle. The varying needs and lifestyles of general sub-populations, e.g. workers, can be studied because they share similar behaviour patterns, or very specific sub-populations can be examined for particular policy concerns, e.g. an employed full-time, married mother of a young child under 5 or a retired widower, over 65, living alone.

A review of the uses of time budgets was conducted by Rudolf Andorka² and are identified as:

1. extension of national accounts framework;
2. the measurement of social well-being, quality of life, lifestyles;
3. studying the division of labour between males and females, especially between paid and unpaid work;
4. measuring the productive activities of households;

¹ Clift, Barbara, and Stewart Wells. The Reliability of National Accounts Estimates: The Canadian Experience. Presented at the 21st General Conference of the International Association for Research in Income and Wealth, Lahnstein, West Germany (August, 1989), p.1.

² Andorka, Rudolf, Time Budgets and Their Uses, Ann. Rev. Social. 1987, 13:149-64.

5. studying the needs of elderly persons and the care of children;
6. mass media program design and timing;
7. production planning and marketing, especially in the leisure goods and services industries;
8. providing insights into consumer behaviour;
9. urban planning (e.g. in relation to working, shopping, entertainment and environments);
10. intertemporal and international comparisons; and
11. work and education.

1.3 METHODOLOGY

SAMPLE DESIGN

The target population of the 1986 General Social Survey consisted of all persons 15 years and over living in the 10 provinces of Canada, with the exception of full-time residents of institutions.

The population was sampled using random digit dialling techniques and interviewed by telephone, thus excluding from the sample those persons living in households without telephones. These households account for less than 3% of the target population. The sample was allocated to provinces in proportion to the square root of the size of their populations, and to strata (geographic areas) within provinces in proportion to their population.

There were two samples selected for Cycle 2 of the General Social Survey - the core sample and the focus sample.

The core sample consisted of approximately 12,500 households across 10 provinces. Persons in this sample were asked questions on time use (i.e. daily activities), social mobility, language use and classification information (e.g. demographic information). A response was obtained from 9,946 of these households.

In order to collect time use data, it was necessary to assign one day of the week at random to each selected respondent. This was done by affixing a label to each questionnaire identifying the day of the week for which time use data were to be collected. The day identified on each label was randomly assigned. For operational reasons Thursdays and Sundays were under-sampled. The sample taken on these days was only two-thirds of the sample for the other weekdays. This imbalance was adjusted for at the estimation stage.

An additional sample of approximately 9,500 households was interviewed by telephone during the same period in order to collect adequate language data. Although similar questionnaires were used, the section on daily activities was excluded to reduce respondent burden. In total 16,390 responses were obtained for the language data.

Appendix IV contains additional information on the sample design and estimation procedures.

DATA COLLECTION AND FORMS

Three questionnaires were used to conduct the interviews: the selection control form (GSS 2-1), and two versions of

the main questionnaire (GSS 2-2 and GSS 2-2A). The GSS 2-2 and GSS 2-2A are identical except that the GSS 2-2A does not have the section on time use. The latter was used for respondents in the additional sample. Copies of the questionnaires used are shown in Appendix V.

Interviewing for the survey was conducted by telephone in two phases. The first phase consisted of screening telephone numbers and selecting a household respondent. It took place during the period October 25th to November 21st, 1986. The second phase consisted of interviewing the selected respondent using the main questionnaire and took place from November 22nd to December 22nd, 1986. All telephone interviewing took place from centralized telephone facilities in Statistics Canada's regional offices. No proxy responses to the questionnaires were accepted.

DATA PROCESSING AND ESTIMATION

Data capture personnel in the Statistics Canada regional offices keyed data directly from the survey questionnaires into minicomputers. These data were then transmitted electronically to Ottawa. All survey records were subjected to an extensive computer edit. Partial non-responses and flow pattern errors were identified. Missing or incorrect data were recoded as "unknown" or, in a very few cases, imputed from other areas in the same questionnaire.

Each person in a probability sample can be considered to represent a number of others in the surveyed population. In recognition of this, and utilizing sample design information, each survey record was assigned a weight that reflected the number of individuals in the population that the record represented. These weights were adjusted for non-response and for the differences between the target population and the surveyed population using population counts for the target population, as well as to equally represent each day of the week for the main sample. The estimates presented in this report were calculated using the adjusted weights for the main sample. In addition, all estimates in this report were calculated excluding the 202 respondents who refused to provide the breakdown of their activities for most of the day. More information on the sampling and estimation procedures can be found in Appendix IV.

DATA LIMITATIONS

It is important to recognize that the figures which appear in this report are estimates based on data collected from a small fraction of the population (roughly one person in 2,000 for time use) and are subject to error. The error can be divided into two components: sampling error and non-sampling error.

Sampling error is the difference between an estimate derived from the sample and the one that would have been obtained from a census that used the same procedures to collect data from every person in the population. The size of the sampling error can be estimated from the survey results and an indication of the magnitude of this error is given for the estimates in this report. Figure A shows the relationship between the size of an estimate and its sampling error (expressed as the coefficient of variation: the ratio of the standard deviation to the estimate). If the estimated sampling error is greater than 33% of the estimate, it is considered too unreliable to publish and the symbol '--' is printed in table cells where this occurs. In terms of Figure A, all population estimates below point (A) on the estimate axis (population or incident) fall into this "unreliable" category. Although not considered too unreliable to publish, estimates with an estimated error between 16.5% and 33% of the related estimate should be "qualified" and used with caution. All estimates between points (A) and (B) on the estimate axis of Figure A fall into this "qualified" category.

All other types of errors, such as coverage, response, processing, and non-response, are non-sampling errors. Many of these errors are difficult to identify and quantify.

Coverage errors arise when there are differences between the target population and the surveyed population. Households without telephones represent a part of the

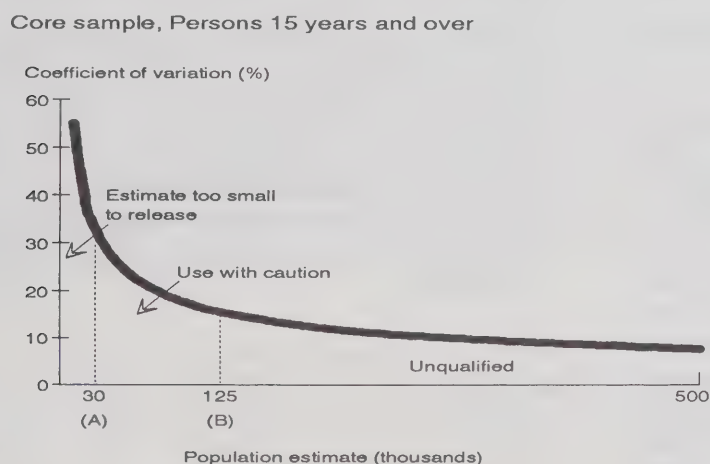
target population that was excluded from the surveyed one. To the extent that this exclusion differs from the rest of the target population, the estimates will be biased. Since these exclusions are small, one would expect the biases introduced to be small. However, since there are correlations between a number of questions asked on this survey and the groups excluded, the biases may be more significant than the small size of the groups would suggest.

Individuals residing in institutions were also excluded from the surveyed population. The effect of this exclusion is greatest for persons 65 years and over, where it approaches 9% of this age group.

Similarly, the estimates will be biased to the extent that the non-responding households and persons differ from the rest of the sample. The overall response rate for the survey was over 79%. Non-response could occur at several stages in this survey as there were two stages of information collection: at the household level and at the individual level. For most questions, the response rate was high and, in tables, the non-responses are excluded.

While refusal to answer specific questions was very low, accuracy of recall and ability to answer some questions completely can be expected to affect some of the results presented in the subsequent chapters. Awareness of exact question wording (Appendix V) will help the reader interpret the survey results.

Figure A
Estimated sampling variability by size of estimate, Canada



Note: Only coefficients of variation (c.v.) applicable to estimates for Canada as a whole are shown in Figure A. The difference between the true population size and the estimated population size (expressed as a percentage of the estimate) will be less than the c.v. 65% of the time, less than twice the c.v. 95% of the time and less than three times the c.v. 99% of the time.

1.4 GUIDE TO THE INTERPRETATION OF TIME USE DATA

A time use survey provides a wealth of data about daily activity patterns. Overall data are available on some 96 specific activities (See Appendix II), however, data are sparse for those activities not done frequently. Following the approach used in earlier international studies, the detailed activities are grouped into 10 major categories as follows:

1. employed work
2. domestic work
3. care of children
4. shopping and services
5. personal care
6. school and education
7. organizational, voluntary and religious activity
8. entertainment (attending)
9. sports & hobbies (participation)
10. media and communication

A further grouping results in the following broad categories:

1. **productive time** which includes paid work, education and unpaid work including domestic work, child care and shopping,
2. **free time** which includes organizational, voluntary and religious activities, entertainment (attending), sports and hobbies (participation) and media and communication; and
3. **personal care time.**

In analyzing the participation in and time spent on various activities, three main measures are used.

The participation rate for an activity indicates the proportion of the population (or sub-group) that reported spending some time on the activity on diary day. Note that the participation rate is a daily rate and unless otherwise specified, the rate is an average daily rate over a seven day week. For activities which are generally not done daily (e.g. attendance at religious services, which is most often once a week, or paid work which is for many persons, five days a week) the participation rates will seem low and reflect the averaging over seven days. For example, the participation rate for attendance at religious services is 6%, while it is 19% on Sunday and 3 or 4% for any other day. Similarly for paid work, the average participation rate is 44%; however, it is 19% and 16% on Saturday and Sunday respectively and from 49% to 53% on weekdays.

Much time use analysis is based on the average time spent on activities where the average is taken over, the total

population or some population sub-group (e.g. women with young children). This provides an overall picture of how the entire Canadian population, or some sub-group of the population, uses time. However, it does not take into account the fact that activities are done by some members of the group and not others. If one wants to focus only on those participating in an activity, the average time for participants is the appropriate measure to use. For example, the average time spent on paid work by the total population is 3.6 hours per day. However, on an average day only 44% of the population participates in paid work and the time spent by participants is 8.2 hours.

The advantage of considering the average time for the total population is that it provides an overall summary of how that population spends a 24 hour day. As such it is useful for comparing different populations. However, clearly such an average masks many individual differences. Participation rates and average time for participants give a clearer picture of those who have done the activity.

Several other factors should be kept in mind when interpreting the results in this report. The first is that the time diary collected information only on one activity, the one the respondent considered the main or primary activity at any one time. To the extent that activities are done simultaneously, secondary activities are underreported. Examples of such activities are child care and radio listening. A second limitation of the data is that activities done for only short durations are no doubt under-reported. While it is not possible to quantify this underreporting, it seems likely that many activities which lasted less than about 10-15 minutes go unreported and therefore the time spent on such activity is part of some other activity that was of longer duration. Finally it should be kept in mind that the survey was done in November and December and there may be some seasonal effect in the activity patterns reported. To assist in the interpretation of the analysis a glossary of terms is provided in Appendix I. In addition, tables showing sample sizes of the major breakdowns used in the analysis, presented by gender, are provided in Appendix III.

1.5 CONTENTS OF THE REPORT

Following this introduction, there are three main chapters to the report. Chapter 2, which is by far the most detailed, provides an overall description of time spent on various activities. For each activity, consideration is given to differences in time use by various characteristics. In general the characteristics considered are gender, age, labour force status, living arrangements, urban and rural residence and day of the week. In this chapter, these characteristics are considered separately with the exception that gender differences across characteristics are generally taken into account.

To the extent the various characteristics are correlated, differences observed for one characteristic may actually reflect differences in some other factor. For example differences in free time by age may reflect in part differences in labour force status.

The first section of Chapter 2 provides an overview of time use for the broad categories of productive time, free time and personal care time. Section 2.2 which consists of six sub-sections goes on to provide a description of the various components of productive time. Sub-section 2.2.1 considers total productive activity and the following sub-sections treat the components of productive activity, namely, paid work (Sub-section 2.2.2), education (2.2.3) domestic activity (2.2.4), shopping and services (2.2.5) and child care (2.2.6). Section 2.3 describes the time spent on personal care with the final section 2.4 considering free time.

The description of the various activities uses all three of the measures - average time for total population, participation rate, and average time for participants with each being used when deemed appropriate. While much of the discussion is based on the total population, where appropriate specific sub-populations are considered, e.g. the employed population for the sub-section on paid work, students for the sub-section on education, and parents for the child care sub-section.

Chapter 3 provides a discussion of time spent at various locations (Section 3.1) and time spent with various social contacts (Section 3.2). The analysis follows much of the same approach as in Chapter 2.

Chapter 4 concludes the analysis by an attempt to summarize the time activity pattern of various population sub-groups that assume various roles in society. For example, the role groups include retired females living alone, employed males living with a spouse/partner and at least one child

under five years of age, female students living with their parents. In total, 28 role groups are identified. The analysis is mostly concerned with the time allocation to the main category of productive work, and free time. Consideration is also given to the location of activities and social contact for the various role groups.

At the end of each section, there is a brief discussion of the results presented. Included, where possible, is a comparison of the results to comparable results from surveys done in other countries. Appendix VI provides a list of international data sets to which comparisons are made.

In all of the chapters, data are provided in the form of charts, text tables and more detailed tables given at the end of each sub-section. While many of the tables are quite detailed, few provide data for individual activities and many other breakdowns are possible. Supplementary tables providing more detail are available by contacting the General Social Survey staff, Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

CHAPTER 2

OVERVIEW OF TIME USE

This chapter provides an overall description of time spent on various activities. For each activity, consideration is given to differences in time use by characteristics such as gender, age, labour force status, living arrangements, urban and rural residence and day of the week.

2.1 OVERVIEW OF TIME USE

HIGHLIGHTS

- Canadians aged 15 years and over spend 7.5 hours per day (averaged over a 7 day week) on productive activity, which includes paid work, education and unpaid work (i.e. domestic chores, primary child care and shopping) and 11.0 hours sleeping, eating and on other personal care activities. Free time averages 5.5 hours per day.
- Men and women allocate the same amount of time to productive activity, however, the way they spend that time differs. The productive time for males is heavily concentrated on paid work, with an average of 4.7 hours per day, compared to 2.5 hours for females. The major component of productive activity for females, however, is unpaid work, with an average of 4.1 hours per day, compared to 1.9 hours for males.
- Individuals aged 25 to 44 allocate the most time to productive activity, an average of 8.6 hours per day and have the least amount of free time, 4.7 hours and personal care time, 10.6 hours.

METHODS

A sample of 10,000 Canadians were asked for a record of their activities over a 24-hour period. The data were coded to 96 activities and broadly classified into 10 major groups. This chapter provides a very broad overview of activities by three categories: (1) personal care - sleeping, eating, washing, dressing; (2) productive work - paid work and education, and unpaid work including domestic work, child care, and shopping; and (3) free time activity - television viewing and reading, entertainment, sports and hobbies, organizational, voluntary and religious activity, etc.

Only primary activities were recorded, i.e. the activity that the respondent reported was their main activity as they could be engaged in two activities at the same time. As a result, the sum of time spent for all activities is 24 hours.

The description of time use in this section covers only broad categories of activities. In addition, the time spent on activities is averaged over the total population 15 years and over, whether or not individuals actually engaged in that activity. Subsequent chapters will consider more specific activities and will also consider time use from the perspective of active participants, i.e. those spending some time on the activity.

RESULTS

Canadians aged 15 years and over allocate on average 7.5 hours or 31% of the day to productive activity (Table 1). Nearly 11 hours or slightly over 45% of each day is consumed by sleep and other personal care activities. More time is given to personal care by Canadians 15 and over on weekends, if they are not employed, if they do not have children and especially if they are over 65 or retired. Roughly 5.5 hours, or 23% of the day, remains for free time activities.

Gender

Men and women contribute a similar amount of productive time to Canadian society when productive time includes not only paid work but also education and unpaid or family work. Men, however, work more at paid work and education, 5.6 hours per day, than unpaid work, 1.9 hours, while women allocate slightly more time to unpaid work, 4.1 hours, than paid work and education, 3.3 hours (Table 1). Women allocate about half an hour more per day to personal care activities, e.g. sleeping, meals at home, washing, dressing, etc. than men (11.2 hours versus 10.8 hours). Consequently, men have about half an hour more free time per day than women, 5.7 hours versus 5.3 hours.

Labour force status

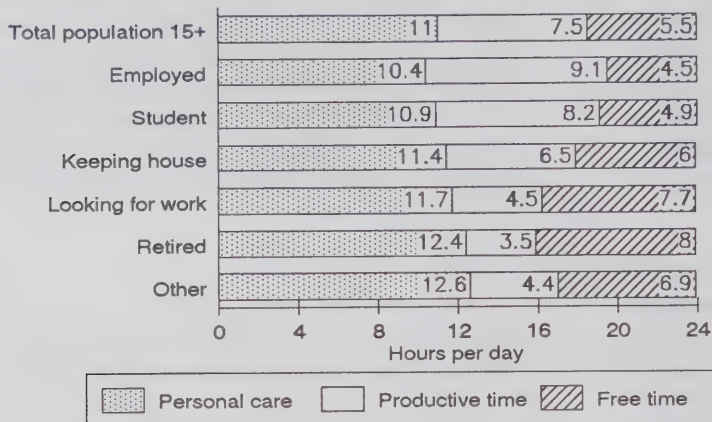
Canadians who work for pay allocate the most time to productive activity, averaging 9.1 hours per day. As a result, employed people have the least amount of free time available, 4.5 hours per day and personal care, 10.4 hours. Students are the next most industrious group, allocating 8.2 hours to productive time and 4.9 to free time. Students spend 10.9 hours on personal care. People keeping house devote 6.5 hours to productive time and have nearly an equal amount of free time, 6.0 hours. Their personal care takes 11.4 hours. Retired individuals spend 3.5 hours on productive activity and allocate 8 hours to leisure activities per day. Personal care consumes more than half of the day, 12.4 hours. The unemployed have almost the same allocations of time as retired people, just one hour more of productive time, 4.5 hours, and three quarters of an hour less personal care time, 11.7 hours (Table 1 and Figure B).

Living arrangement

Not surprisingly, parents with younger children allocate the most time to productive activities, devoting time to primary child care in addition to other domestic responsibilities and paid work. Parents also have the least amount of free time and allocate the least amount of time to personal care. Lone parents have slightly less productive

Figure B

Average time spent(1) on selected major activities for the population 15 years and over by labour force status, Canada, 1986

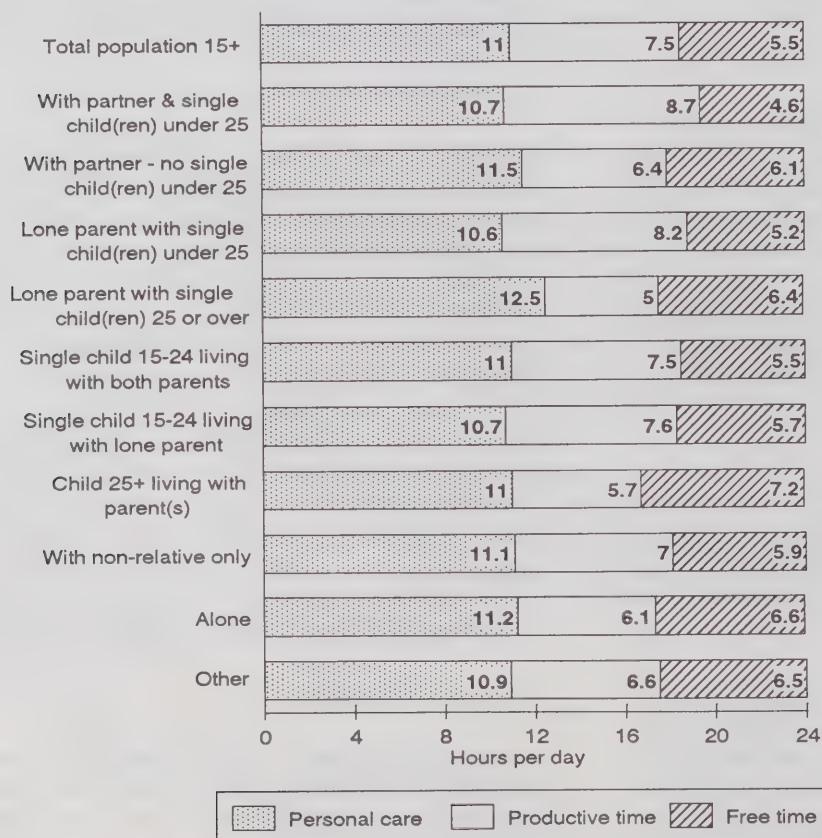


(1) Averaged over a 7 day week

General Social Survey, 1986

Figure C

Average time spent(1) on selected major activities for the population 15 years and over by living arrangement, Canada, 1986



(1) Averaged over a 7 day week

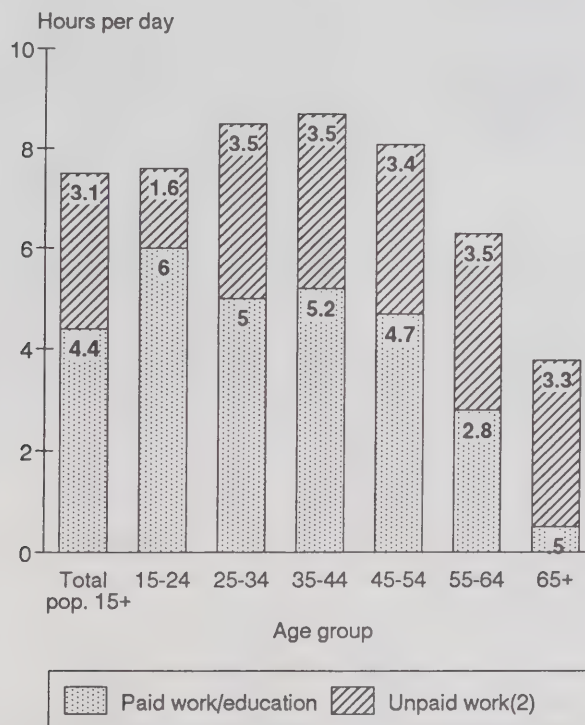
General Social Survey, 1986

time, 8.2 hours, than parents with a partner, 8.7 hours and correspondingly more free time, 5.2 hours versus 4.6 hours (Table 1 and Figure C). Single children 15 to 24 years of age and living with their parent(s) have the next highest amount of productive time, approximately 7.5 hours. Lone parents with children 25 years and over allocate the least amount to productive time, 5.0 hours. Those living alone and those with a spouse or partner (without children) allocate almost equal time to free time activities, 6.6 hours and 6.1 hours, respectively. When examined by type of living arrangement, variations in time allocated to personal care, roughly 11 hours, are small. However, while parents with young children average slightly less with 10.7 hours, and individuals living with a spouse or partner average slightly more at 11.5 hours, lone parents living with children over 25 years of age average 12.5 hours per day reflecting the greater amount of time spent on personal care by older Canadians.

Age

How the day is allocated among activities differs greatly by age. Individuals 25 to 44 are at the most productive stage in the life cycle (Table 1 and Figure D). They allocate an average of 8.6 hours or 35% of the day to productive activities and consequently have the least time for leisure activities, about 4.7 hours, or 20% of their day. Personal care consumes 10.7 hours or 45% of the day. One explanation for the high productivity among the 25 to 44 year old age group, is that labour force participation rates are highest for this group. Individuals 15 to 24 and 45 to 54 allocate nearly 8 hours to productive time and have about 5.3 hours of free time. Productive time falls to 6.3 hours for people aged 55 to 64 and again to 3.8 hours per day for individuals over 65, with concomitant increases in free time. Time for personal care increases to 11.4 hours for ages 55 to 64 and consumes more than half the day, 12.4 hours, for people 65 years and over. Unpaid work (i.e. domestic chores, primary child care and shopping) is

Figure D
Average time spent(1) on productive activities for the population 15 years and over by age group, Canada, 1986



(1) Averaged over a 7 day week

(2) Unpaid work = domestic work + primary child care + shopping and services

surprisingly constant for ages 25 and over, nearly 3.5 hours per day, while paid work and educational activities consume significantly more of the day for ages 25 to 44 than for older groups. In contrast, the youngest age group allocates 6 hours per day to paid work and education and only 1.6 hours to unpaid work.

Day of week

As might be expected, productive activity is much higher during the week than on weekends. On weekdays, productive activity takes 8.5 hours per day, falls to 5.5 hours on Saturday and 4.1 hours on Sunday (Table 1). Free time follows the opposite pattern, rising from 4.7 hours on weekdays to 7.0 hours on Saturday and a high of 7.5 hours on Sunday. Time devoted to personal care also escalates on the weekend, consuming more than half the day on Sunday.

Size of community

Canadians in large cities allocate the most time to productive activities, 7.7 hours, and have the least amount of free time, 5.3 hours per day (Table 1). At the time of the survey, in November and December, on average, rural Canadians work less, 7.1 hours and have more free time, 5.8 hours, while individuals in communities between 10,000 and 100,000 virtually parallel the national average with 7.4 hours devoted to productive time and 5.5 hours of free time. Time allotted to personal care does not vary by the size of community, an average of 11.0 hours per day.

DISCUSSION

On average, Canadians 15 and over spend more than 75% of their time on essential or non-discretionary activities. More than 45% of the day is consumed by sleep and other personal care activities, eating, washing, dressing, etc. Another 31% is spent on productive activities, - going to work or school, doing the shopping, preparing meals and

cleaning up. About 23% of the day remains for discretionary activities, or free time. As noted previously, free time is squeezed to less than 20% of the day for the employed and for parents living with a spouse or partner and their child(ren). This is largely reflected in free time reported for ages 25 to 44, the stage when career building and child rearing is most important. It appears that when a smaller portion of the day is taken up by essential activities, not only free time, but also time devoted to personal care increases. The least amount of personal time is taken by the employed, by parents and during the week. When commitments such as working for pay and the effect of children are removed, more time is taken for personal care. Retired individuals spend more than half of the day on personal care activities, as reflected by the age group 65 and over. The average time for personal care activities for all Canadians 15 and over rises to more than 50% on Sunday, equalling personal care time for older and retired people. In fact, on Sunday, with fewer individuals engaged in paid work, time allocation virtually duplicates the daily activities of retired individuals.

Canadians devote a relatively low amount of time to productive activity, 7.5 hours per day, when compared with several other countries for which data are available. While Australians, averaging 7.2 hours per day devote less time, the people of France average 8.0; Japan, 7.8; and Finland 7.7 hours per day. However, the reduced productive activity time does not all become free time for Canadians since they have a comparatively high time allocation to personal care. Of the sites examined, only the population of France allocated more time to personal care (12.0 hours per day) than did Canada with 11.0 hours. The personal care time allocations of the people of Australia, Japan and Finland average 10.7, 10.4 and 9.8 hours per day respectively. Australians, with 6.1 hours per day, appear to enjoy the most free time of the several sites compared. They are followed by the people of Japan with 5.8, Finland and Canada with 5.5 each and France with 4.0 hours per day.

TABLE 1

Average time spent¹ on selected major activities for the population 15 years and over by selected characteristics, Canada, 1986

Selected characteristics	Major activities						
	Total ²						
		Personal care	Productive time		Free time ⁴		Not stated
			Total ²	Paid work/ education	Unpaid work ³		
(Hours per day)							
Population 15+							
Both sexes	24.0	11.0	7.5	4.4	3.1	5.5	0.1
Male	24.0	10.8	7.5	5.6	1.9	5.7	0.0
Female	24.0	11.2	7.4	3.3	4.1	5.3	0.1
Age group							
15-24	24.0	10.9	7.6	6.0	1.6	5.4	0.0
25-34	24.0	10.6	8.5	5.0	3.5	4.8	0.0
35-44	24.0	10.7	8.7	5.2	3.5	4.6	0.1
45-54	24.0	10.7	8.0	4.7	3.4	5.2	0.1
55-64	24.0	11.4	6.3	2.8	3.5	6.2	0.1
65+	24.0	12.4	3.8	0.5	3.3	7.7	0.1
Labour force status							
Employed	24.0	10.4	9.1	6.7	2.3	4.5	0.0
Looking for work	24.0	11.7	4.5	1.4	3.1	7.7	0.2
Student	24.0	10.9	8.2	7.0	1.2	4.9	0.0
Keeping house	24.0	11.4	6.5	0.5	6.0	6.0	0.1
Retired	24.0	12.4	3.5	0.2	3.2	8.0	0.1
Other	24.0	12.6	4.4	1.2	3.2	6.9	0.1
Day of week							
Weekday	24.0	10.7	8.5	5.5	3.0	4.7	0.0
Saturday	24.0	11.4	5.5	1.8	3.7	7.0	0.1
Sunday	24.0	12.4	4.1	1.5	2.5	7.5	0.0
Size of community							
CMA/Pop. 100,000 or more	24.0	11.0	7.7	4.7	3.0	5.3	0.0
CA/Pop. 10,000-99,999	24.0	11.0	7.4	4.4	3.0	5.5	0.1
Rural/Pop. 9,999 or less	24.0	11.1	7.1	3.7	3.4	5.8	0.1
Living arrangement							
With partner and single child(ren) under 25	24.0	10.7	8.7	4.7	4.0	4.6	0.1
With partner, no single child(ren) under 25	24.0	11.5	6.4	3.2	3.2	6.1	0.1
Lone parent with single child(ren) under 25	24.0	10.6	8.2	4.1	4.0	5.2	0.0
Lone parent with single child(ren) 25 or over	24.0	12.5	5.0	1.4	3.5	6.4	0.1
Single child 15-24 living with both parents	24.0	11.0	7.5	6.4	1.1	5.5	0.0
Single child 15-24 living with lone parent	24.0	10.7	7.6	6.3	1.3	5.7	0.0
Child 25 or over living with parent(s)	24.0	11.0	5.7	3.8	1.9	7.2	0.0
With non-relative(s) only	24.0	11.1	7.0	5.3	1.7	5.9	0.0
Alone	24.0	11.2	6.1	3.5	2.6	6.6	0.1
Other	24.0	10.9	6.6	4.2	2.3	6.5	0.0

General Social Survey, 1986

¹ Averaged over a 7 day week.

² Subtotals may not add to total due to rounding.

³ Unpaid work = domestic work + primary child care + shopping and services.

⁴ Free time = organizational activity + entertainment + sports and hobbies + media and communication.

2.2 PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITY

2.2.1 TOTAL PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITY

HIGHLIGHTS

- Men and women allocate the same amount of time to productive activity, an average of 7.5 hours per day.
- Overall, paid work amounts to less than one-half of total productive activity of all Canadians.
- Productive activity of males is heavily concentrated on paid work to which they allocate 4.7 hours per day. The remaining productive activity time is divided among domestic work (1.0 hour per day), educational activities (0.9 hours per day), shopping time (0.7 hours per day) and primary child care (0.2 hours per day).
- Productive activity of females is more dispersed. The majority of their productive work time is divided between paid work and domestic work, an average of 2.5 hours per day each. The remaining productive activity time is divided among shopping (1.0 hour per day), educational activities (0.8 hours per day) and primary child care (0.6 hours per day).

METHODS

Traditionally, productive activity is considered to consist only of paid work. This interpretation, however, misrepresents the reality of the productive output of the economy. In reality, productive activity should be interpreted much more broadly. This chapter considers a broader interpretation. Here, in addition to paid work, productive

activity also includes educational activity (codes 50 through 56, 58 and 59), and unpaid work (domestic work - codes 10 through 19, primary child care - codes 20 through 25, 28 and 29, and shopping and services - codes 30 through 39).

A case can be made for the inclusion of other activities, such as volunteer work and helping others (code 66), care of dependents other than children (codes 41 and 42) and domestic home crafts (code 84) in productive activity. However, no unique definition of productive activity exists. The definition of productive activity in this publication reflects an approach that has been used in a number of international studies.

The following analysis assumes that the industry and occupation of the employed are the same in the last seven days as in the last twelve months.

RESULTS

Canadians aged 15 years and over allocate an average of 7.5 hours to total productive activity including paid work, education, domestic work, child care and shopping and services (Text Table A).

Gender

There is virtually no difference between men and women in total time allocated to productive activity, each allocating an average of about 7.5 hours per day. The total time spent, however, hides considerable differences in the way that time is allocated by men and women (Text Table A and Figure E). Men allocate the major share of their time to paid work, averaging 4.7 hours per day, with the

TEXT TABLE A

Average time spent¹ on productive activity for the population 15 years and over and participants and participation rate by gender, Canada, 1986

Productive activity	Population 15+			Participants			Participation rate		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	(Hours per day)			(Hours per day)			(Percent)		
Total productive activity	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.9	8.1	7.6	95	92	97
Paid work	3.6	4.7	2.5	8.2	8.7	7.5	44	54	34
Education	0.8	0.9	0.8	6.2	6.5	6.0	13	13	13
Domestic work	1.8	1.0	2.5	2.6	1.9	2.9	69	52	85
Primary child care	0.4	0.2	0.6	1.9	1.6	2.1	22	14	29
Shopping and services	0.9	0.7	1.0	2.4	2.3	2.4	37	32	42

¹ Averaged over a 7 day week.

Figure E

Average time spent(1) on various types of productive activity for the population 15 years and over by gender, Canada, 1986

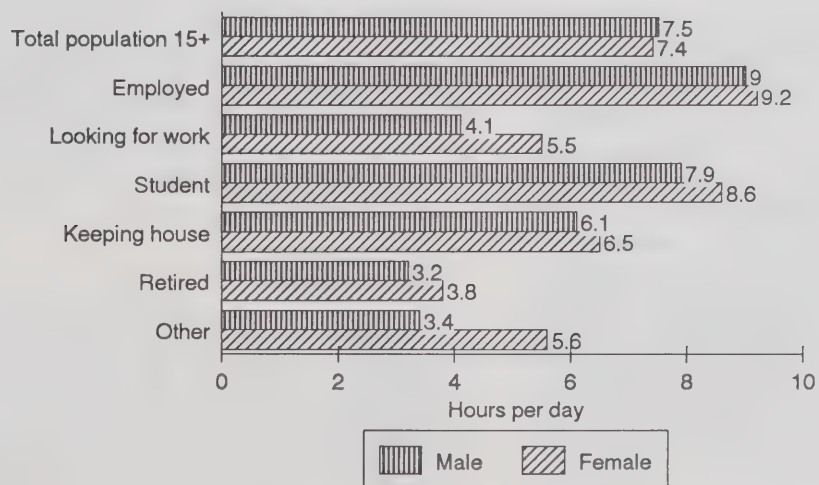


(1) Averaged over a 7 day week

General Social Survey, 1986

Figure F

Average time spent(1) on total productive activity for the population 15 years and over by labour force status and gender, Canada, 1986



(1) Averaged over a 7 day week

General Social Survey, 1986

remaining 2.5 hours allocated to unpaid work (1.0 hour at domestic work, 0.9 hours on educational activities, 0.7 hours on shopping and services and finally, 0.2 hours on child care). In comparison, the productive time of women is more divided with an average of 2.5 hours per day to each of paid work and domestic work. The remaining 2.4 hours are divided among shopping and services (1.0 hour per day), education (0.8 hours per day) and primary child care (0.6 hours per day).

The pattern of participation rates, for men and women, is interesting. Overall, women participate (97%) slightly more in productive activity than do men (92%, Text Table A). Only in the case of education do the genders approach equality in participation in individual components of productive activity. Although, on any given day, men participate more in paid work activity, 54 percent compared with 34 percent for women, women register equal or higher participation rates in all other productive activities.

Labour force status

Time allocated to productive work is affected by the main activity in which an individual is engaged i.e. the individual's labour force status. The greatest time allocation to total productive work is made by men and women who are engaged in paid work. Employed women average 9.2 hours per day on productive activity, while employed men allocate 9.0 hours to it (Table 2 and Figure F). Retired persons spend the least time in productive activity. The productive activity of students, particularly female students, differs little from the amount of time allocated by employed persons.

Day of week

Total productive effort varies considerably by day of the week, in particular between weekdays and weekends. The heaviest productive burden is carried during the week. Less time is allocated to productive activity on Saturday and still less on Sunday (Table 2). There are gender differences. On weekdays men allocate about 0.3 hours more per day to productive activity than women do, 8.7 and 8.4 hours respectively. However, on weekends women carry the heavier load. On Saturdays women allocate 0.8 hours more than men to productive activity and on Sundays they allocate about 0.5 hours more. Participation rates in productive work are higher for females than males on all days of the week. Women's participation rates drop off only slightly on weekends, from 98% on weekdays to 96% on Saturdays and Sundays while male rates show a greater drop, from 95% on weekdays to 88% and 80% on Saturday and Sunday respectively.

Age

Table 2 also reveals that productive activity first increases then decreases with age for both sexes. Productive activity increases from 7.4 hours per day for men aged 15 to 24 to a maximum of 8.9 hours for men 35 to 44 years and then declines to 6.4 hours for the group age 55 to 64 and 3.4 hours for those 65 and over. For women, the peak of 8.8 hours per day occurs for the age group 25 to 34 years, drops to 6.2 hours for the age group 55 to 64 years and 4.1 hours per day for women aged 65 and over. For the latter age group as well as the 15 to 24 and 25 to 34 age groups, the time allocated to productive activity by females is higher than the rate for males of the same age.

Industry and occupation of the employed population

The amount of time allocated to total productive activity varies according to an individual's industry and occupation. Among employed males, with the exception of agriculture and other primary industry, the variation among the other industry groups, in the time allocation to productive activity is small (Text Table B). Among employed females, the manufacturing durable and non-durable industries, transportation and related industries and business and miscellaneous industries stand out among others.

Male professionals/semi-professionals, managers and foremen average between 9.5 and 9.8 hours a day in broadly defined productive activity. This amounts to approximately 66.5 hours per week. Female managers, supervisors, upper white collar and upper blue collar workers, also allocate 9.5 hours or more per day to total productive activity. Women allocate more time than their male counterparts to productive activity in the supervisory, upper and lower white collar, and upper and lower blue collar occupations.

Participation in total productive activity runs well over 90 percent across virtually all industry and occupation groups for both men and women. Consequently, the amount of time allocated by participants differs little from the time allocation of the total population in a given group.

DISCUSSION

Total productive activity (including paid work, education, domestic work, child care and shopping and services time) is a more accurate measure of the time required to maintain the flow of goods and services to the population than is paid work alone. Paid work activity accounts for slightly less than half the 7.5 hours a day allocated to all productive activity. There is considerable stability in total productive activity across a broad range of countries. The

TEXT TABLE B

Average time spent¹ on productive activity for the employed² population 15 years and over and participants and participation rate by gender and industry³ and occupation³, Canada, 1986

Industry and occupation	Productive activity								
	Population 15+			Participants			Participation rate		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	(Hours per day)			(Hours per day)			(Percent)		
Employed population 15+	9.1	9.0	9.2	9.4	9.4	9.4	97	96	98
Industry									
Agriculture	8.0	8.0	--	8.2	8.2	--	98	97	--
Other primary	8.5	8.4	--	8.9	8.9	--	95	94	--
Manufacturing, non-durables	9.3	9.0	9.7	9.5	9.3	9.8	98	97	99
Manufacturing, durables	9.6	9.3	11.1	10.1	9.8	11.1	95	94	100
Construction	9.3	9.3	8.7	9.4	9.5	8.7	98	98	100
Transportation and related	9.2	9.2	9.5	9.7	9.7	9.6	96	95	99
Wholesale trade	8.8	8.7	9.2	9.5	9.4	9.7	93	92	96
Retail trade	9.1	9.1	9.0	9.4	9.7	9.1	97	94	99
Finance and related	8.9	8.6	9.2	9.1	8.8	9.3	98	98	98
Community services	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.4	9.5	9.4	97	97	98
Personal services	8.8	8.7	8.9	9.1	9.2	9.1	97	94	98
Business and misc. services	9.5	9.3	9.6	9.6	9.4	9.8	99	99	98
Public administration	8.8	8.9	8.4	9.0	9.3	8.5	97	97	99
Working, but not stated	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.6	8.7	8.4	98	98	100
Occupation									
Professionals/semi-professionals	9.4	9.8	8.9	9.5	10.0	9.0	98	98	99
Managers	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.8	9.9	9.6	97	96	99
Supervisors	9.4	8.6	10.8	9.9	9.4	10.8	95	92	100
Upper white collar	9.3	8.8	9.6	9.6	9.1	9.8	97	96	98
Lower white collar	8.7	8.2	8.9	8.8	8.4	9.1	98	98	98
Foremen/women	9.8	9.7	--	10.0	10.0	--	97	97	--
Upper blue collar	9.2	9.1	10.5	9.7	9.6	10.8	95	95	97
Lower blue collar	8.9	8.7	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.4	96	94	99
Farmers	8.4	8.3	--	8.6	8.6	--	97	97	--
Farm labourers	7.4	7.1	--	7.6	7.4	--	97	96	--
Working, but not stated	9.0	8.9	9.1	9.0	8.9	9.1	100	100	100

General Social Survey, 1986

¹ Averaged over a 7 day week.

² Employed defined as those responding "Working at a job or business" to the question "Which of the following best describes your main activity during the last 7 days? Were you mainly..." Full time and part time workers are included here.

³ These figures may reflect seasonal variations because data for the entire survey was collected during the months of November and December.

figure for Canada falls at the low end of similar estimates from other countries. The populations of Finland (1979 and 1987/88) and Norway (1980/81) each recorded 7.7 hours of total productive activity. France's population, in 1985/86 recorded 7.6 hours and the Hungarian population (1976/77) recorded 7.9 hours. Australians, averaging 7.2 hours, had the lowest level of countries examined. Gender

generally has no affect on the total allocation of productive time but does significantly affect its composition. Individual characteristics such as labour force status, occupation and industry do affect the total productive time allocation. In view of these findings, it is to be expected that socio-demographic changes will lead to changing patterns of time use.

TABLE 2

Average time spent¹ on total productive activity² for the population 15 years and over and participants and participation rate by gender and selected characteristics, Canada, 1986

Selected characteristics	Productive activity ²								
	Population 15+			Participants			Participation rate		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	(Hours per day)			(Hours per day)			(Percent)		
Population 15+	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.9	8.1	7.6	95	92	97
Age group									
15-24	7.6	7.4	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.0	95	93	98
25-34	8.5	8.3	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.9	97	96	98
35-44	8.7	8.9	8.5	9.0	9.4	8.7	97	94	99
45-54	8.0	8.4	7.7	8.3	8.9	7.8	96	94	98
55-64	6.3	6.4	6.2	6.8	7.3	6.4	93	87	98
65+	3.8	3.4	4.1	4.4	4.2	4.5	88	82	92
Labour force status									
Employed	9.1	9.0	9.2	9.4	9.4	9.4	97	96	98
Looking for work	4.5	4.1	5.5	5.0	4.7	5.9	89	87	94
Student	8.2	7.9	8.6	8.5	8.4	8.7	96	94	99
Keeping house	6.5	6.1	6.5	6.6	6.5	6.6	99	95	99
Retired	3.5	3.2	3.8	4.1	3.9	4.2	85	81	90
Other	4.4	3.4	5.6	5.4	4.4	6.5	82	78	87
Day of week									
Weekday	8.5	8.7	8.4	8.8	9.1	8.6	97	95	98
Saturday	5.5	5.1	5.9	6.0	5.8	6.2	92	88	96
Sunday	4.1	3.8	4.3	4.6	4.7	4.5	89	80	96
Size of community									
CMA/Pop. 100,000 or more	7.7	7.7	7.6	8.0	8.3	7.8	95	93	98
CA/Pop. 10,000-99,999	7.4	7.5	7.3	7.8	8.1	7.6	95	93	96
Rural/Pop. 9,999 or less	7.1	7.0	7.2	7.6	7.7	7.5	94	91	97
Living arrangement									
With partner and single child(ren) under 25	8.7	8.9	8.6	9.0	9.3	8.7	97	95	99
With partner, no single child(ren) under 25	6.4	6.1	6.7	6.9	6.9	6.9	93	89	97
Lone parent with single child(ren) under 25	8.2	8.4	8.1	8.4	9.0	8.3	97	94	98
Lone parent with single child(ren) 25 or over	5.0	--	4.9	5.8	--	5.8	85	--	85
Single child 15-24 living with both parents	7.5	7.0	8.1	8.0	7.7	8.4	94	91	97
Single child 15-24 living with lone parent	7.6	7.0	8.2	7.9	7.5	8.3	95	93	98
Child 25 or over living with parent(s)	5.7	5.8	--	6.1	6.4	--	93	91	--
With non-relative(s) only	7.0	7.3	6.5	7.2	7.6	6.7	97	96	98
Alone	6.1	6.7	5.7	6.5	7.4	6.0	93	91	95
Other	6.6	8.0	5.6	7.0	8.4	6.0	94	95	94

General Social Survey, 1986

¹ Averaged over a 7 day week.

² Productive activity = paid work + education + unpaid work (primary child care + domestic activity + shopping and services)

2.2.2 PAID WORK

HIGHLIGHTS

- Canadian society (as reflected in time allocations for persons 15 years and over) allocate on average a total of 3.6 hours per day to paid work and related activities.
- On an average day, 44% of Canadians aged 15 and over participate in paid work and related activities.
- Averaged over 7 days, Canadians spend 2.9 hours on primary job time. Meals and breaks at work average 0.2 hours per day, other work-related time averages 0.2 hours and work travel to and from work averages 0.3 hours per day.
- Paid work time varies significantly with living arrangement, size of community, industry and occupation.

METHODS

Paid work and related activities are those activities traditionally considered to be economic activity, a somewhat narrower definition than that considered in the discussion of productive activity (Section 2.1). Paid work related activities were coded into the following categories: paid work (code 01), overtime/looking for work (02), travel during work (03), waiting, delays at work (04), meals and snacks at work (05), idle time before and after work (06), coffee and other breaks (07), uncodeable work activities (08) and travel to and from work (09).

Due to small counts, codes 02-04, 06 and 08 were combined to form the category 'other work related' and codes 05 and 07 were combined to form 'meals and breaks at work'.

Variation in time allocated to paid work and related activities can arise from any of three factors. Firstly, individuals in different circumstances exhibit different rates of employment, that is, different labour force participation rates. Secondly, given that individuals are employed, the probabilities that they are working on any given day may differ, primarily related to the number of days a week that they work. Finally, assuming individuals are employed and are working they may work different hours. The following analysis presents the total population examined in terms of several socio-demographic factors, followed by an analysis of the employed population i.e. those having worked for pay during the week prior to the survey.

The industry and occupation of the employed are assumed to be the same in the last seven days as in the last twelve months.

RESULTS

Canadian society (as reflected in the time allocations for persons 15 years and over) allocates an average of 2.9 hours per day (20.3 hours per week) to paid work (Table 3). Additionally, they allocate 0.2 hours to other work related activity, 0.2 hours to meals and breaks at work and 0.3 hours to commuting (table not shown) for a total of 3.6 hours per day (25.2 hours per week) on paid work and related activities (Table 4).

On an average day, 44% of Canadians aged 15 and over participate in paid work (related activities included, Table 4). Males have a much higher participation rate than females, 54% versus 34%. In addition, on days that Canadians engaged in any aspect of paid work, men allocated 1.2 hours longer than women (8.7 versus 7.5 hours per day).

Age groups

Over the total population, the average time spent on paid work (related activities excluded) increases from an average of 2.3 hours per day (16.1 hours per week) for the 15 to 24 age group to a high of 4.0 hours (28.0 hours per week) for the 35 to 44 age group (Table 3). The time then decreases to 3.7 hours for those 45 to 54, then to 2.2 hours for those 55 to 64 and finally a low of 0.4 hours for those 65 and over.

On an average day, over 50% of those between the ages of 25 and 54 participate in paid work. Those that do, allocate an average of 7.3 hours per day to it. Further examination of these participants reveals that it is only in the 65 and over age group that women allocate more time to paid work than men (6.1 hours versus 5.7 hours). Male participants between the ages 15 and 44, spend an average of 0.7 hours more per day at paid work than women. However, this difference jumps to 1.7 hours more per day for the 45 to 54 age group.

Similar patterns are revealed upon examination of time allocation to paid work and related activities (Table 4). Over the whole population as well as among participants, it is the males between ages 35 and 54 that allocate the most time to paid work and related activities. Among females, it is those between ages 25 and 44 that allocate the most time to these activities.

Living arrangement

Over the whole population, individuals living with their spouse or partner and single children under 25 years allocate the greatest amount of time directly to paid work activity, 3.7 hours per day (Table 3). Lone parents also living with children under 25 years are second, allocating 3.1 hours per day. However, if one examines time allocated directly to paid work on days that it is undertaken (i.e. for participants) a different pattern emerges. In such cases the longest hours are allocated by those who appear to have less attachment at home, individuals with living arrangements classified as other, alone or single children over 25 living with their parent(s).

Total time allocated to paid work and related activities is rather invariant across participants regardless of their living arrangements. With the exception of single children, total time allocated to paid work and related activities ranges only from 8.1 to 8.4 hours per day (Table 4). Except for females living with non-relatives, men allocate more time per day to paid work and related activities than do women. The greatest difference in time occurs with those living with a partner and single children, where men allocate 2.1 hours per day more to paid work and related activities than their female counterparts (9.1 versus 7.0 hours per day).

Day of week

Most paid work is undertaken on weekdays. Over the whole population, direct paid work activity averages 3.7 hours on weekdays, 1.2 hours on Saturdays and 0.9 hours on Sundays (Table 3). Considering only individuals actually working on diary day (i.e. participants), the same pattern of direct paid work emerges. The longest hours at paid work are on weekdays, 7.3 hours per day, the next longest on Saturdays, 6.0 and shortest on Sundays, 5.5 hours. On weekdays and Sundays men allocate more time to paid work than women; however, on Saturdays, time allocations are about the same at roughly 6.0 hours.

Time allocated by the total population to other work related activity differs slightly with 0.2 hours allocated on weekdays, 0.1 hour allocated on Saturdays and 0.2 hours allocated on Sundays (table not shown). For individuals actually engaged in other work-related activity, the number of hours allocated on Sunday considerably exceed those allocated on weekdays and Saturdays. They are 3.3 hours, 1.3 and 1.5 respectively. High work and related time on Sundays, without consequent high travel time, suggests work done at home.

Size of community

Time allocated to paid work is lower in the smallest community size, 2.5 hours per day in rural communities and communities of fewer than 9,999 inhabitants (Table 3). Both larger community groups average 3.0 hours per day. A roughly similar pattern emerges when only individuals actually working are examined. Other work-related activity appears to be greatest in the smaller community size group. Considering only those engaged in such activity, they average 2.0 hours per day in the smallest community group and only 1.3 hours in the larger communities. There are virtually no differences by community size in time allocated to meals and breaks at work. Commuting time, however, tends to be slightly higher in the census metropolitan areas (Table not shown).

Paid work time of the employed population

Individuals indicating their main activity during the previous week was working for pay (i.e. the employed), average 5.4 hours per day over a 7-day week (37.8 hours per week) working for pay (code 1) (Text Table C and Figure G). Additionally, they allocate another 0.3 hours to work-related activity, 0.4 hours to meals and breaks at work and 0.6 hours to commuting. The combined work and work-related time totals 6.6 hours per day, for a total of 46.2 hours per week. There are gender differences in time allocated by employed persons. Males allocate 5.7 hours directly to work for pay compared with 4.8 hours so allocated by women. Additionally, men allocated 0.4 hours to other work-related activity compared with 0.2 hours allocated to such activity by women. Men registered 0.6 hours per day on travel to and from work compared with 0.5 hours for women. There was no gender difference in the amount of time allocated to meals and breaks at work, 0.4 hours each.

When considering time allocated by those actually working on diary day, i.e. participants of the employed population, it was found that men and women average 7.7 and 7.0 hours, respectively, at paid work activity (Text Table C). Participation in, and time allocated to, meals and breaks at work are virtually identical for men and women. When at work, both men and women spend an average of about 0.9 hours for meals or breaks.

Industry of the employed population

The time allocated to paid work by the employed varies considerably by industry. In part, differences may be due to the fact that some industries employ a higher proportion of part-time workers than others. Averaged over seven days, workers in durable/manufacturing register the greatest

TEXT TABLE C

Average time spent¹ on paid work and related activities for the employed² population 15 years and over and participants and participation rate by gender, Canada, 1986

Paid work	Population 15+			Participants			Participation rate		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	(Hours per day) ³			(Hours per day)			(Percent)		
Total work	6.6	7.1	5.8	8.8	9.2	8.3	74	77	70
Work for pay	5.4	5.7	4.8	7.4	7.7	7.0	72	74	69
Other work related(4)	0.3	0.4	0.2	1.4	1.6	0.9	21	23	18
Meals/breaks at work	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.9	0.9	44	44	44
Travel to and from work	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.8	67	69	64

General Social Survey, 1986

¹ Averaged over a 7 day week.

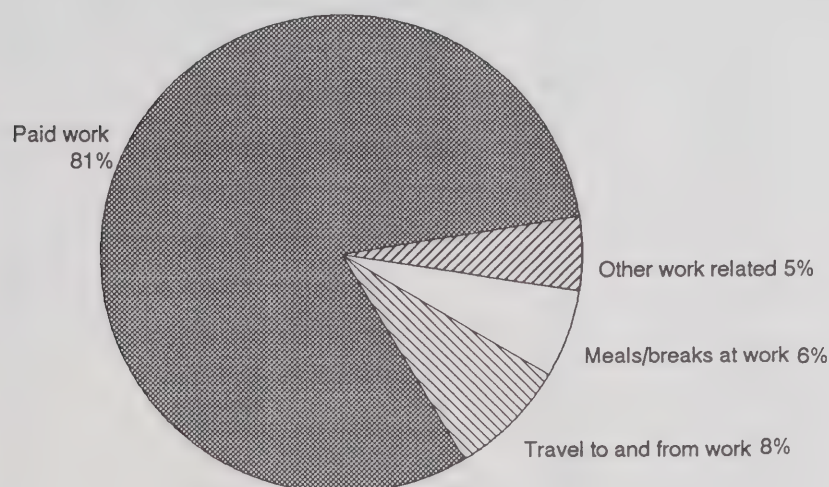
² Employed defined as those responding "Working at a job or business" to the question "Which of the following best describes your main activity during the last 7 days? Were you mainly..." Full time and part time workers are included here.

³ Subtotals may not add to total due to rounding.

⁴ Includes overtime/looking for work; travel during work; waiting and delays at work; idle time before or after work; and uncodeable work activities.

Figure G

Distribution of time spent on paid work and related activities for the employed population(1) 15 years and over, Canada, 1986



(1) Employed population defined as those responding "Working at a job or business" to the question "Which of the following best describes your main activity during the last 7 days? Were you mainly ..." Full time and part time workers are included here.

General Social Survey, 1986

number of hours per day, 6.1 hours (42.7 hours per week) directly to paid work and a total of 7.6 hours per day (53.2 hours per week) when all work related activities are taken into account (Text Table D). At the other extreme, agricultural workers allocate 4.7 hours per day (32.9 hours per week) directly to paid work activity and a total of 5.2 hours per day (36.4 hours per week) when all work-related activities are included. This may in part be due to the fact that the survey was conducted during November and December, a period when less time may be spent on farm work. For all employed workers with the exception of agriculture and manufacturing durables, time allocated to

meals and breaks at work varies little. Considering only individuals engaged in meals and breaks at work, the time allocated across all industries is 0.8 or 0.9 hours per day, an amazingly stable value (Table not shown).

Occupation of the employed population

Paid work time is strongly affected by occupation. Foremen/women work the longest hours, averaging 6.3 hours per day (44.1 hours per week) for paid work activity and a total of 7.6 hours per day (53.2 hours per week) including all work-related activities (Text Table D). They are

TEXT TABLE D

Average time spent¹ at paid work and related activities for the employed² population 15 years and over, by industry³ and occupation³, Canada, 1986

Industry and occupation	Paid work and related activities				
	Total	Paid work	Other work related ⁴	Meals/breaks at work	Travel to and from work
	(Hours per day)				
Employed population 15+	6.6	5.4	0.3	0.4	0.6
Industry					
Agriculture	5.2	4.7	0.2	0.1	0.2
Other primary	6.4	5.3	0.2	0.3	0.7
Manufacturing, non-durables	6.8	5.5	0.3	0.4	0.6
Manufacturing, durables	7.6	6.1	0.3	0.5	0.6
Construction	7.5	5.9	0.4	0.4	0.7
Transportation and related	6.9	5.7	0.4	0.3	0.6
Wholesale trade	6.7	5.5	0.2	0.4	0.6
Retail trade	6.7	5.5	0.3	0.4	0.5
Finance and related	6.2	5.0	0.2	0.4	0.7
Community services	6.1	4.9	0.4	0.4	0.5
Personal services	6.0	5.1	0.2	0.3	0.4
Business and misc. services	6.8	5.6	0.2	0.3	0.6
Public administration	6.3	5.1	0.3	0.4	0.5
Working, but not stated	6.5	5.0	0.3	0.4	0.8
Occupation					
Professionals/semi-professionals	6.5	5.2	0.3	0.4	0.6
Managers	7.5	6.1	0.4	0.4	0.6
Supervisors	6.6	5.6	0.2	0.3	0.5
Upper white collar	6.6	5.3	0.2	0.4	0.7
Lower white collar	5.7	4.8	0.2	0.4	0.4
Foremen/women	7.6	6.3	0.3	0.4	0.7
Upper blue collar	7.2	5.9	0.3	0.4	0.6
Lower blue collar	6.6	5.3	0.5	0.4	0.5
Farmers	5.5	5.2	0.1	0.0	0.2
Farm labourers	4.6	3.7	0.4	0.1	0.4
Working, but not stated	7.1	5.7	0.2	0.3	0.8

General Social Survey, 1986

¹ Averaged over a 7 day week.

² Employed defined as those responding "Working at a job or business" to the question "Which of the following best describes your main activity during the last 7 days? Were you mainly..." Full-time and part-time workers are included here.

³ These figures may reflect seasonal variations because data for the entire survey was collected during the months of November and December.

⁴ Includes overtime/looking for work; travel during work; waiting and delays at work; idle time before or after work; and uncodeable work activities.

followed closely by managers who average 7.5 hours per day (52.5 hours per week) in all work-related activity.

Farmers show a different time use pattern from other occupation groups in that nearly all of their work time is reported as paid work and relatively little time is reported for other work-related activities i.e. meals and breaks at work, travel to and from work and other work-related. Farm labourers and lower white collar workers register the least daily paid work time with, including all work-related activity, averages of 4.6 and 5.7 hours per day (32.2 and 39.9 hours per week respectively). This may in part be due to the fact that the survey was conducted during November and December, a period when less time may be spent on farm work. Examination of time allocated by those actually working for pay on diary day suggests somewhat less variation, approximately two hours per day, between the lowest and highest averages (Table not shown).

DISCUSSION

The time use study provides an enriched view of time allocation to paid work. Actual time on the job is only part of the total time consumed by paid work and its related activities. The data presented only scratches the surface of possible insights into the phenomena of paid work. The data clearly show that paid work does not begin and end when a clock is punched. Actual time on the job is about four fifths of total paid work and related time. Nor does work stay at the work place. Differences in participation, on diary day, in actual paid work time and travel to and from work suggest that work is carried home or carried on

at home. It is also clear that some groups have very heavy workloads. In particular, foremen/women, and managers clock on average over 52 hours a week in paid work and related activities (Text table D). Participation rates suggest that a major factor causing the longer hours is the greater probability that such workers will be working on any given day. Another group heavily involved in paid work is composed of persons living with spouse and children. Averaging 4.5 hours per day over all seven days of the week, persons in this group log over five and half hours more paid work and related time per week than persons living in any other family or household unit.

The time spent on paid work by Canadians can be compared to international data by excluding time for meals and breaks at work and commuting time. Canadians, averaging 3.1 hours per day, closely parallel the Australians who average 3.0 hours per day, and are between comparable populations in France (4.5 hours per day) and Japan (2.7 hours per day). Data from Finland are based on the population aged 10 to 65 years of age and report an average of 3.5 hours per day spent on paid work.

In Canada, paid work time (excluding meals and breaks at work and commuting time) accounts for a somewhat lower proportion, 49 percent, of total productive activity than it does in some other countries for which there is comparable data. Paid work as a percent of total productive activity in Japan, the United States and Australia are 58, 54 and 51 percent respectively.

TABLE 3

Average time spent¹ on paid work² for the population 15 years and over and participants and participation rate by gender and selected characteristics, Canada, 1986

Selected characteristics	Paid work ²								
	Population 15+			Participants			Participation rate		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	(Hours per day)			(Hours per day)			(Percent)		
Population 15+	2.9	3.8	2.1	7.1	7.4	6.6	41	51	31
Age group									
15-24	2.3	2.6	2.0	6.5	6.8	6.2	36	38	33
25-34	3.8	4.7	2.9	7.3	7.6	6.9	52	62	42
35-44	4.0	5.2	2.8	7.3	7.6	6.8	55	68	42
45-54	3.7	5.0	2.4	7.3	7.9	6.2	51	63	39
55-64	2.2	3.3	1.2	7.1	7.4	6.5	31	45	18
65+	0.4	0.7	0.2	5.8	5.7	6.1	7	12	3
Labour force status									
Employed	5.4	5.7	4.8	7.4	7.7	7.0	72	74	69
Looking for work	0.5	0.6	0.4	4.8	4.7	--	11	12	--
Student	0.7	0.8	0.6	4.6	4.9	4.1	15	15	15
Keeping house	0.3	0.3	0.3	4.2	--	4.2	7	--	7
Retired	0.2	0.2	0.0	4.6	4.8	--	3	5	--
Other	0.9	0.9	0.9	5.6	5.1	6.3	16	18	14
Day of week									
Weekday	3.7	4.7	2.6	7.3	7.7	6.7	50	61	39
Saturday	1.2	1.4	0.9	6.0	6.0	6.1	19	24	15
Sunday	0.9	1.2	0.6	5.5	5.8	5.1	16	22	11
Size of community									
CMA/Pop. 100,000 or more	3.0	3.9	2.2	7.1	7.4	6.6	43	53	33
CA/Pop. 10,000-99,999	3.0	3.8	2.1	7.3	7.6	6.8	41	50	31
Rural/Pop. 9,999 or less	2.5	3.4	1.7	6.9	7.3	6.3	36	47	27
Living arrangement									
With partner and single child(ren) under 25	3.7	5.1	2.2	7.2	7.7	6.3	51	67	35
With partner, no single child(ren) under 25	2.4	3.0	1.9	7.1	7.3	6.9	34	41	27
Lone parent with single child(ren) under 25	3.1	4.8	2.7	7.0	7.4	6.8	44	65	39
Lone parent with single child(ren) 25 or over	0.9	--	0.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Single child 15-24 living with both parents	2.2	2.4	2.0	6.6	6.7	6.4	34	35	32
Single child 15-24 living with lone parent	2.2	2.2	2.2	6.4	6.6	6.2	34	34	35
Child 25 or over living with parent(s)	2.6	2.9	--	7.3	--	--	36	--	--
With non-relative(s) only	2.9	3.1	2.7	7.1	7.3	6.9	41	42	38
Alone	2.5	3.5	1.8	7.3	7.5	7.0	34	47	26
Other	2.9	4.2	1.9	7.5	7.7	7.3	38	55	25

¹ Averaged over a 7 day week.

² Paid work = activity code 01

TABLE 4

Average time spent¹ on paid work and related activities for the population 15 years and over and participants and participation rate by gender and selected characteristics, Canada, 1986

Selected characteristics	Paid work and related activities								
	Population 15+			Participants			Participation rate		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	(Hours per day)			(Hours per day)			(Percent)		
Population 15+	3.6	4.7	2.5	8.2	8.7	7.5	44	54	34
Age group									
15-24	2.9	3.3	2.6	7.6	7.9	7.2	39	42	36
25-34	4.7	5.8	3.5	8.4	8.7	7.8	56	67	45
35-44	5.0	6.6	3.4	8.6	9.2	7.7	58	72	45
45-54	4.5	6.0	2.9	8.4	9.2	7.1	53	65	41
55-64	2.7	4.1	1.4	8.1	8.5	7.3	33	48	20
65+	0.5	0.8	0.2	6.1	6.0	6.3	8	14	4
Labour force status									
Employed	6.6	7.1	5.8	8.8	9.2	8.3	74	77	70
Looking for work	1.2	1.3	1.0	4.2	4.5	3.6	28	28	29
Student	0.8	1.0	0.7	5.0	5.4	4.5	17	18	16
Keeping house	0.4	0.5	0.4	3.8	--	3.8	10	--	10
Retired	0.2	0.3	0.0	4.1	4.3	--	5	8	--
Other	1.1	1.1	1.1	6.0	5.5	6.9	19	21	16
Day of week									
Weekday	4.5	5.8	3.2	8.5	9.0	7.7	53	65	42
Saturday	1.4	1.8	1.0	6.6	6.5	6.8	22	28	15
Sunday	1.2	1.7	0.7	6.3	7.0	5.3	18	25	13
Size of community									
CMA/Pop. 100,000 or more	3.8	4.9	2.7	8.4	8.9	7.7	45	55	35
CA/Pop. 10,000-99,999	3.6	4.6	2.5	8.2	8.6	7.5	44	54	34
Rural/Pop. 9,999 or less	3.1	4.3	2.1	7.7	8.2	6.8	41	52	30
Living arrangement									
With partner and single child(ren) under 25	4.5	6.4	2.6	8.4	9.1	7.0	54	70	38
With partner, no single child(ren) under 25	3.0	3.7	2.3	8.2	8.5	7.8	36	44	29
Lone parent with single child(ren) under 25	3.7	5.9	3.2	8.1	8.9	7.7	46	66	42
Lone parent with single child(ren) 25 or over	1.1	--	1.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Single child 15-24 living with both parents	2.8	3.0	2.6	7.6	7.8	7.4	37	39	35
Single child 15-24 living with lone parent	2.7	3.0	2.5	7.2	7.3	7.1	38	41	35
Child 25 or over living with parent(s)	3.3	3.6	--	7.3	--	--	45	--	--
With non-relative(s) only	3.6	3.9	3.2	8.2	8.1	8.3	44	48	39
Alone	3.1	4.4	2.2	8.4	8.7	8.1	37	50	28
Other	3.4	5.0	2.3	8.4	8.6	8.0	41	58	29

¹ Averaged over a 7 day week.

2.2.3 EDUCATION

HIGHLIGHTS

- On an average day 13 percent of Canadians engage in educational activities such as attending classes, lectures, study and related activities.
- Canadians spend, averaged over all ages and all days of the week, 0.8 hours per day on education.
- Students allocate an average of 6.2 hours per day to educational activities with 2.7 hours going to full-time classes and 2.1 hours to homework and other study. The balance of the time is divided among other classes and lectures, education-related activities and education travel.
- Time spent by students on their main activity education (6.2 hours per day) is comparable to the 6.6 hours per day allocated by employed workers to their main activity, paid work.

METHODS

Time allocated to education goes beyond time spent in full-time classes and on homework. The education and related activities examined here are drawn from the following activity codes: full-time classes (code 50), other classes - part-time (51), special lectures - occasional (52), homework - course, career and self-development (53), meals, snacks and coffee at school (54), breaks or waiting for class to begin (55), leisure and special interest classes (56), other uncodeable education (58) and finally, travel related to educational activities (59).

For purposes of presentation, codes 51, 52 and 56 were combined to form the category "other classes and lectures" and 54, 55 and 58 were combined to form "education related time".

Education consumes major blocks of time at very specific periods in one's life and for very specific demographic groups. Thus there are many socio-demographic groups for which there are insufficient numbers to draw meaningful estimates of educational time allocation. Consequently, several of the tables in this chapter have been truncated to report only the time allocation to education by those groups for which there exist reliable estimates. In addition, this chapter treats education from the consumption side, therefore does not include time spent by teachers and other workers in the provision of education.

Participation rates presented below reflect two realities.

The first is the focused demographic nature of formal education. The second is the fact that, for other than full-time students, participation is not a daily occurrence but rather is much less frequent. Thus, overall educational participation and time allocation are low relative to activities which tend to be much more ubiquitous.

RESULTS

On an average day, Canadians 15 years and older allocate 0.8 hours to education (Text Table E). The major, and equal allocations (0.3 hours), are made to full-time classes on one hand and to homework and other study on the other. Other classes and lectures, education and related activities and education travel each consume approximately one-tenth of an hour.

The strong parallel between men and women in their time allocation to education is particularly noteworthy. Men and women participate equally in education with 13 percent of the population engaged in one or more of the several aspects of education on an average day. Males and females have identical time allocations to the several components of educational time with the exception of other class and lecture time which is virtually non-existent for men. However, on the days they participate, males allocate an extra half hour per day to education than women allocating, 6.5 and 6.0 hours respectively.

Age

The concentration of educational activity of the surveyed population aged 15 and over in the age group 15 to 24 years is clearly evident. Persons in that age group allocate, on average over all days of the week, 3.1 hours per day (21.7 hours per week) to education (Table 5). In contrast, this age group allocates 2.9 hours per day to paid work and related activities. In the 25 to 34 age group, the allocation to educational activities drops dramatically to 0.4 hours per day. In general, for other age groups, the time allocation to many of the components of educational activity averages fewer than 3 minutes per day (Table not shown).

Over 42% of those aged 15 to 24 are involved in educational activities on an average day. All other age groups have participation rates of less than 10%. Time spent on educational activities by participants ranges from a low of 2.9 hours per day for those aged 35 to 44 (20.3 hours per week) to a high of 7.4 hours per day (51.8 hours per week) for the 15 to 24 age group.

Labour force status

Of the various categories used to identify labour force

TEXT TABLE E

Average time spent¹ on education for the population 15 years and over and participants and participation rate by gender, Canada, 1986

Education	Population 15+			Participants			Participation rate		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	(Hours per day) ²			(Hours per day)			(Percent)		
Total education	0.8	0.9	0.8	6.2	6.5	6.0	13	13	13
Full-time classes	0.3	0.3	0.3	5.0	4.9	5.1	7	7	6
Other classes/lectures(3)	0.1	0.0	0.1	2.4	3.0	2.1	2	2	3
Homework/other study	0.3	0.3	0.3	3.2	3.5	3.0	9	9	9
Education related(4)	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	6	6	6
Education travel	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.9	9	8	9

General Social Survey, 1986

¹ Averaged over a 7 day week.

² Subtotals may not add to total due to rounding.

³ Includes other classes - part-time; special lectures - occasional; and leisure and special interest classes (codes 51, 52 & 56).

⁴ Includes meals and snacks at school, breaks or waiting for classes to begin and other uncodeable study (codes 54, 55 & 58).

status, only students allocate a significant amount of time to educational pursuits, an average of 6.2 hours per day (43.4 hours per week, Table 5). In comparison, employed persons and those looking for work allocate only two-tenths of an hour per day, or 1.4 hours per week to education. While 79 percent of the students engage in one or more of the components of education on a given day, only five percent of employed persons do so. Students and employed persons who participate in some component of educational activity average 7.8 and 2.9 hours per day respectively. The employed who actually participate in full-time classes average 4.2 hours of class attendance, only eight-tenths of an hour less than students (table not shown). Interestingly, educational participation of persons looking for work and of persons keeping house, six and five percent respectively, is essentially the same as the participation of those working for pay. Data do not permit analysis of the educational pursuits of the retired.

Living arrangement

Adults living with a partner and children allocate the least amount of time per day, two-tenths of an hour, to educational activity (Table 5). Adults living with a partner and no children and lone parents living with children allocate approximately three-tenths of an hour to education. The low allocations by these groups is attributable to both low participation rates (Figure H) and to relatively low time allocations if they do participate. An exception to the low participation rate is the 11 percent registered by lone parents with single children less than 25. Children 15 to 24 years living with both parents and those living with a lone

parent have virtually identical participation rates (47%) and time allocations to education. People living with non-relatives spend an average of 1.7 hours per day on education and have a participation rate of 24%.

Day of week

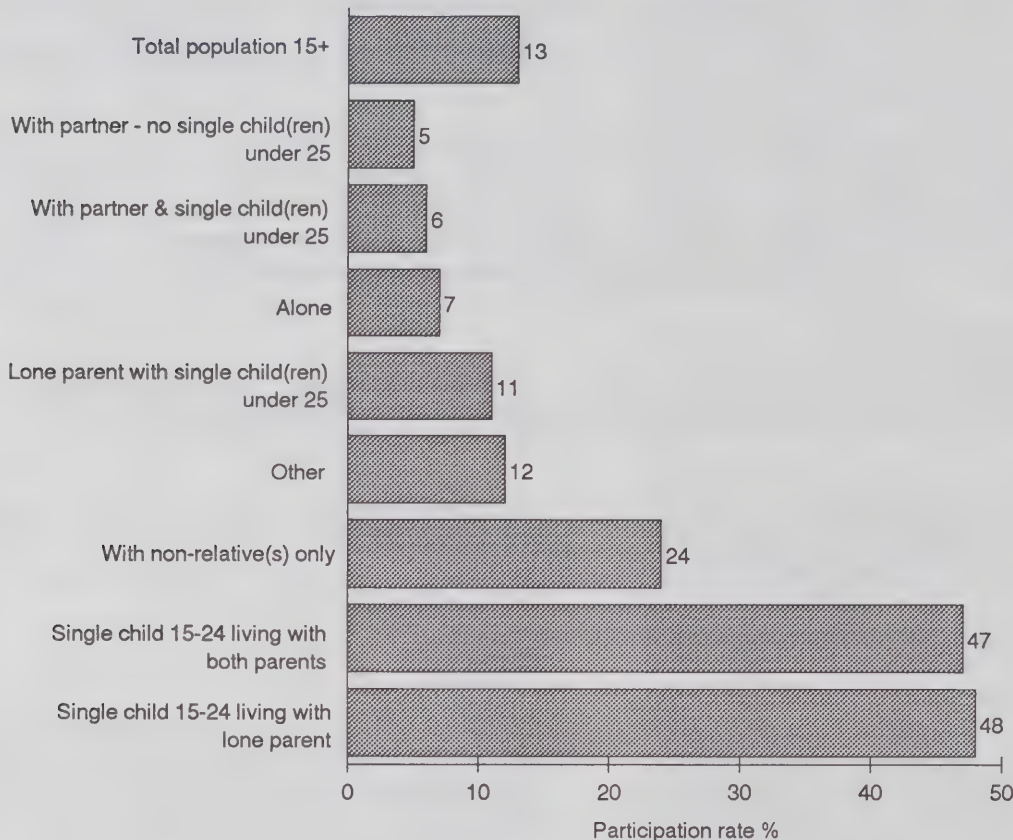
On weekdays the population allocates an average of one hour per day to education (Table 5). That allocation falls to 0.3 hours on Saturdays and 0.4 hours on Sundays. From a participation perspective, 15 percent of the population engage in educational activity on weekdays, eight percent on Saturdays and eleven percent on Sundays. Homework and other study dominates the weekend time with those who participate allocating 4.3 hours on Saturday and 3.1 hours on Sunday (table not shown).

Size of community

The time allocation to, and participation in education is higher in the major urban settings of census agglomerations (CAs) and census metropolitan areas (CMAs) than it is in smaller urban and rural places. The participation rate, 14 percent, and the time allocation by the population averaged over the week, 0.9 hours, are identical in CAs and CMAs (Table 5). In contrast, participation is only 10 percent and the time allocation only 0.6 hours per day in the grouping of urban centres less than 10,000 and rural areas. However, if the population participates, there is little difference in the time allocation to education ranging from 6.3 hours to 6.1 hours.

Figure H

Participation rate in education time for the population 15 years and over by living arrangement(1), Canada, 1986



(1) The estimates for the categories "lone parent with single child(ren) 25 or over" and "child 25 or over living with parents" are suppressed because sampling variability is greater than 33%.

General Social Survey, 1986

Time allocation to education by students

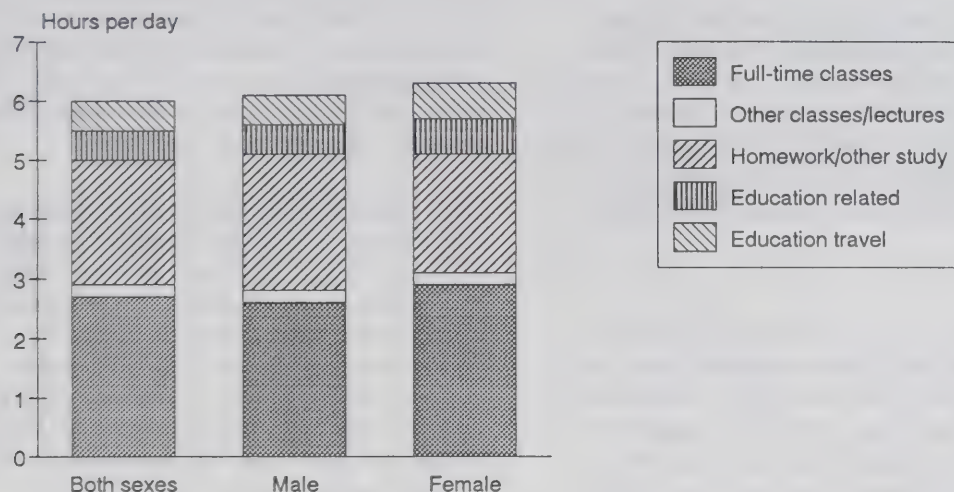
Education is the major occupation of students. The work of students is divided between attendance at full-time classes, and homework and other study. Averaged over all days of the week, students spend 2.7 hours per day (18.9 hours per week) attending classes and 2.1 hours a day (14.7 hours per week) engaged in homework and other study (Text Table F and Figure I). Thus, students allocate approximately 4.8 hours per day (33.6 hours per week) to what can be considered their main job. Education-related

and travel time add another hour per day, while other classes and lectures add an average of 0.2 hours per day. In total, students allocate an average of 6.2 hours per day or 43.4 hours per week to all education and education-related activities.

Female students allocate slightly more time, 6.3 hours, to total education and related activities than do males, 6.1 hours (Text Table F). However, while the distribution between full-time classes and homework or other study differs, male and female students each allocate a total of

Figure I

Average time spent(1) on components of education time for students 15 years and over by gender, Canada, 1986



(1) Averaged over a 7 day week

General Social Survey, 1986

TEXT TABLE F

Average time spent¹ on education by students 15 years and over and participants and participation rate by gender, Canada, 1986

Education	Population 15+			Participants			Participation rate		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	(Hours per day) ²			(Hours per day)			(Percent)		
Total education	6.2	6.1	6.3	7.8	7.6	8.1	79	80	78
Full-time classes	2.7	2.6	2.9	5.0	5.0	5.1	54	52	57
Other classes/lectures(3)	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.4	3.1	1.9	9	8	11
Homework/other study	2.1	2.3	2.0	3.6	3.8	3.4	60	61	59
Education related(4)	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.2	1.2	1.2	46	42	50
Education travel	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.8	1.0	59	56	61

General Social Survey, 1986

¹ Averaged over a 7 day week.

² Subtotals may not add to total due to rounding.

³ Includes other classes - part-time; special lectures - occasional; and leisure and special interest classes (codes 51, 52 & 56).

⁴ Includes meals and snacks at school, breaks or waiting for classes to begin and other uncodeable study (codes 54, 55 & 58).

4.9 hours per day to these activities. The additional time registered by women is connected with education-related and travel time.

Time spent by students participating in full-time classes is virtually identical for men and women, 5.0 and 5.1 hours per day respectively (Text Table F). However, men participating in other classes and lectures spend considerably longer, 3.1 hours, than do women, 1.9 hours per day. In addition, men are less likely to participate in other classes and lectures than are women, 8 and 11 percent, respectively.

DISCUSSION

On an average day, 13 percent of the population aged 15 years and over are involved for an average of 0.8 hours, in some type of activity related to the consumption of education. However, the time use data show that educational participation is dominated by individuals who are 15 to 24 years old, living with their parent(s) and to a lesser but still significant extent, living with non-relatives. It is interesting

to note the equal involvement of individuals with both parents and those with a lone parent. However, a very significant portion of the total population average of 0.8 hours a day is contributed by a very small segment of the population, individuals who are primarily full-time students. In fact, for most Canadians, education absorbs a minuscule portion of their time on a day-to-day basis. Many of the population groups examined allocated less than 0.1 hours per day to education.

Time allocated to education in Canada appears to compare favourably with time so allocated in other countries. While Canadians allocate about 0.8 hours per day to education and related activity, comparable values in other countries are France, 0.6 hours; Australia, 0.7 hours; and Japan, 0.8 hours. Given the small amount of time being compared and some small definitional differences among countries, further study is needed to form any solid conclusions about cross-national similarities or differences in time allocated to education.

TABLE 5

Average time spent¹ on education for the population 15 years and over and participants and participation rate by gender and selected characteristics, Canada, 1986

Selected characteristics	Education								
	Population 15+			Participants			Participation rate		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	(Hours per day)			(Hours per day)			(Percent)		
Population 15+	0.8	0.9	0.8	6.2	6.5	6.0	13	13	13
Age group									
15-24	3.1	3.1	3.1	7.4	7.3	7.6	42	43	41
25-34	0.4	0.4	0.4	4.8	5.9	3.9	8	7	9
35-44	0.2	0.1	0.2	2.9	2.9	2.9	6	5	8
45-54	0.2	0.2	0.2	3.5	4.1	3.0	6	5	6
55-64	0.1	0.0	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
65+	0.0	0.0	0.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Labour force status									
Employed	0.2	0.1	0.2	2.9	3.3	2.5	5	4	7
Looking for work	0.2	0.2	0.2	3.4	--	--	6	--	--
Student	6.2	6.1	6.3	7.8	7.6	8.1	79	80	78
Keeping house	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.0	--	1.9	5	--	5
Retired	0.0	0.0	0.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Day of week									
Weekday	1.0	1.0	1.0	6.9	7.2	6.6	15	14	15
Saturday	0.3	0.5	0.2	4.2	5.1	2.7	8	10	6
Sunday	0.4	0.4	0.3	3.3	3.8	2.8	11	12	10
Size of community									
CMA/Pop. 100,000 or more	0.9	1.0	0.8	6.3	6.6	5.9	14	15	14
CA/Pop. 10,000-99,999	0.9	0.9	0.8	6.2	6.9	5.5	14	13	14
Rural/Pop. 9,999 or less	0.6	0.5	0.7	6.1	5.8	6.3	10	9	11
Living arrangement									
With partner and single child(ren) under 25	0.2	0.2	0.2	3.2	4.2	2.6	6	4	7
With partner, no single child(ren) under 25	0.3	0.2	0.3	4.8	4.8	4.8	5	5	6
Lone parent with single child(ren) under 25	0.4	0.5	0.4	3.9	--	4.1	11	--	10
Lone parent with single child(ren) 25 or over	0.3	--	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Single child 15-24 living with both parents	3.5	3.1	4.1	7.5	7.2	7.9	47	43	52
Single child 15-24 living with lone parent	3.5	2.8	4.2	7.3	6.3	8.2	48	44	52
Child 25 or over living with parent(s)	0.5	0.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
With non-relative(s) only	1.7	2.1	1.3	7.2	8.5	5.5	24	25	23
Alone	0.4	0.5	0.3	5.4	6.3	4.6	7	7	6
Other	0.8	1.1	0.5	6.5	--	--	12	--	--

¹ Averaged over a 7 day week.

2.2.4 DOMESTIC ACTIVITIES

HIGHLIGHTS

- On average, Canadians spend 1.8 hours per day on domestic activities. Women spend 2.5 hours per day, compared to 1.0 hour for men.
- On an average day, seven out of ten Canadians do some housework. The average time spent by these persons doing housework is 2.6 hours.
- On an average day, 83% of employed women do some housework. The average time spent by these women doing housework is 2.3 hours. In comparison, 51% of employed men do some housework on an average day, their average being 1.7 hours.
- Older Canadians reported spending more time at housework than younger Canadians. On an average day, 78% of those aged 65 and over do housework. The average time being spent by these people is just under 3 hours per day. In comparison, 52% of the 15 to 24 age group do some housework on an average day. The average time spent by this group doing housework is 1.6 hours.

METHODS

Domestic activities were coded into ten categories: meal preparation (10), meal clean-up such as washing dishes or clearing the table (11), indoor cleaning such as dusting or vacuuming (12), outdoor cleaning such as clearing sidewalks or taking out garbage (13), laundry which includes ironing and folding (14), mending (15), home repairs or maintenance (16), gardening or pet care (17), other uncodeable housework such as paying bills (18) and travel related to domestic activities (19).

The analysis of domestic activities is presented for the total population followed by an analysis of those participating in a given activity.

RESULTS

Despite a myriad of labour saving household appliances, Canadians still spend a substantial amount of their day on housework. Over the total population, people spend an average of 1.8 hours per day doing housework. Women spend an average of 2.5 hours on domestic activities compared to one hour for men (Text Table G). Figure J presents, in descending order, the daily participation rates for individual household chores. Meal preparation, meal clean-up and indoor cleaning have the highest participation rates (51%, 35% and 28% respectively), while outdoor cleaning, travel related to domestic activities and mending have the lowest participation rates (4% or less).

TEXT TABLE G

Average time spent¹ on domestic activities for the population 15 years and over and participants and participation rate by gender, Canada, 1986

Domestic activities	Population 15+			Participants			Participation rate		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	(Hours per day) ²			(Hours per day)			(Percent)		
Total domestic activities	1.8	1.0	2.5	2.6	1.9	2.9	69	52	85
Meal preparation	0.5	0.2	0.9	1.1	0.7	1.2	51	29	72
Meal cleanup	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	35	15	54
Indoor cleaning	0.4	0.2	0.7	1.6	1.5	1.6	28	10	46
Outdoor cleaning	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.7	1.9	1.2	4	7	2
Laundry	0.2	0.0	0.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	11	2	20
Mending	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	1.7	1	0	2
Home repairs	0.2	0.3	0.1	2.7	2.8	2.4	6	9	2
Gardening(3)/Pet care	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.9	0.7	5	5	5
Other housework	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.4	1.0	9	7	10
Domestic travel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	2	2	1

General Social Survey, 1986

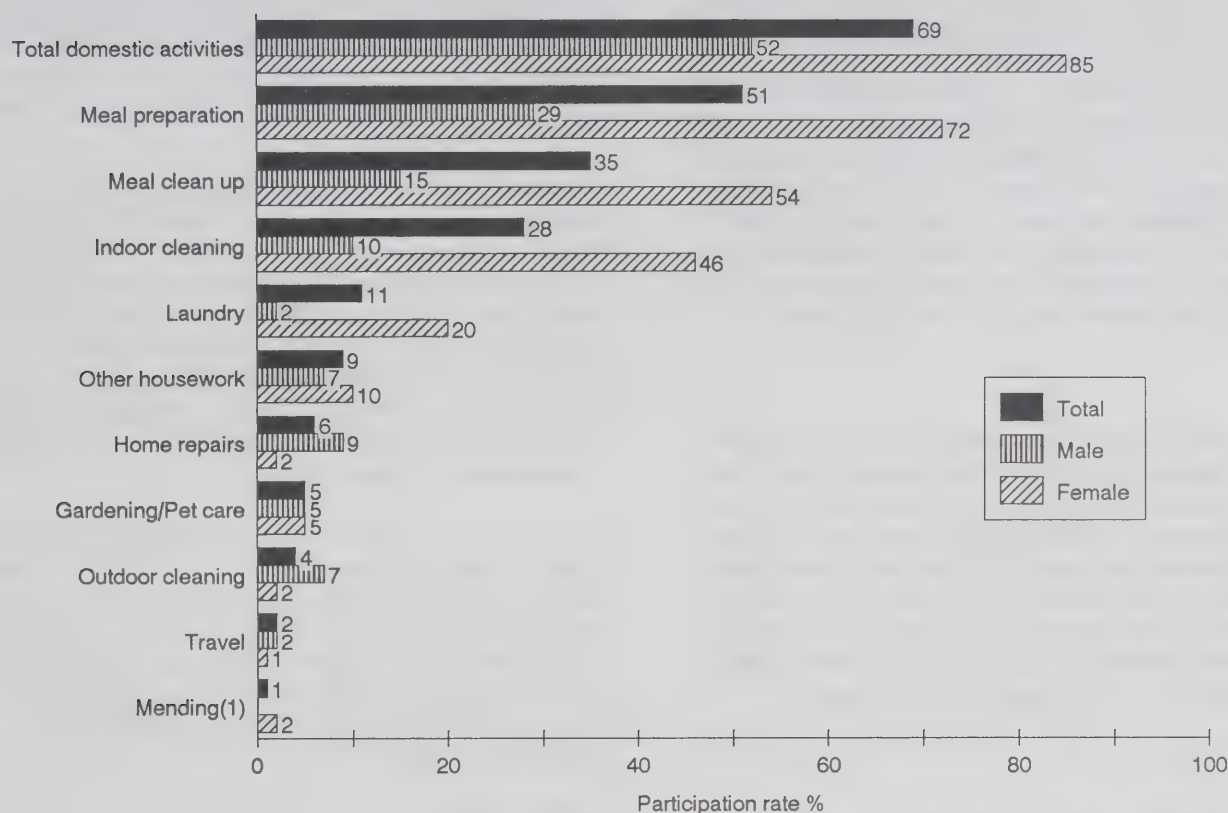
¹ Averaged over a 7 day week.

² Subtotals may not add to total due to rounding.

³ These figures may reflect seasonal variations in gardening because data for the entire survey was collected during the months of November and December.

Figure J

Participation rate in domestic activities for the population 15 years and over by gender, Canada, 1986



(1) The estimate for the category "Mending - males" was suppressed because sampling variability was greater than 33%.

General Social Survey, 1986

Text Table G shows that the participation rates and average time spent on housework by participants, vary considerably by type of housework and gender. Although seven out of ten people do some form of housework each day, it is done more often by women (85% of women compared to 52% of men). Furthermore, of the women and men who do housework each day, women spend more time at it, 2.9 hours compared to 1.9 hours for men. Outdoor cleaning and home repairs are the only two activities where men have higher participation rates than women. Men's participation rates for these two activities are 7% and 9% respectively, compared to 2% for women in both categories. Women clearly dominate the household tasks that are more likely to be done on a daily basis,

namely meals, indoor cleaning and laundry. The participation rates for women in these household tasks are 72%, 46% and 20% respectively, compared to 29%, 10% and 2% for men.

Labour force status

Over the total population, people keeping house spend an average of 3.7 hours per day on domestic work, double the average for the total population (Table 6). Employed people spend 1.3 hours per day while students spend the least amount of time at 0.6 hours.

For each of the five categories of labour force status, women have higher participation rates than men in doing housework, and they spend more time at it. As one might expect, those who reported their labour force status as “keeping house” have the highest participation rates, but even here more women than men engage in daily housework activities. Of the women and men (participants) who keep house, they spend 3.9 hours and 3.6 hours respectively doing daily housework. On an average day, 83% of employed women do some housework, the average time being spent by these women is 2.3 hours. In comparison, 51% of employed men do some housework on an average day. The average time spent by these men is 1.7 hours. Students, however, do the least amount of daily housework. Only 46% of students do housework, the average time spent by these people being 1.3 hours on a given day.

Age

Figures for the different age groups (Table 6) reveal that the older the age group, the more time is spent on housework. The amount of time spent doing housework does drop slightly however, for individuals 65 years and over. Men aged 65 or over have the highest participation rate among males (61%), and women aged 45 to 64 have the highest participation rate among females (93%). With each age group, women have higher participation rates and greater average times for doing housework than men.

Children living at home

More women and men do housework when there are children under 19 living at home compared to when there are no children at home. Participation rates increase from 80% to 94% for women, and from 51% to 53% for men, when there are children under 19 at home (Table 6).

The amount of time doing housework also increases when there are children at home. When considering participants, the time women spend increases by 0.7 of an hour each day, whereas the time men spend increases by only 0.2 of an hour.

Marital status

Fewer single people do housework each day (54%) than do married or common-law, widowed, separated and divorced people, who all have participation rates of over 70%. Among participants, single people also spend less time doing housework (1.5 hours) compared to those who are married or common-law (2.9 hours), widowed (2.7 hours) and separated or divorced people (2.2 hours). Those living with a spouse or partner show the largest difference by gender with 92% and 54% participation

rates for women and men respectively, and when averaged over the entire population, women spend two hours more per day on housework than men. It is also interesting to note that more women living with a spouse or partner do more housework than divorced or widowed women, but the reverse is true for men. More divorced or widowed men do housework than do men who are married or living common-law.

Day of week

The day of the week also has a slight affect on housework. People spend the most time doing domestic activities on Saturday, an average of 2.0 hours, compared to approximately 1.7 hours on other days. Women, however, dominate the time spent on domestic activities on all days of the week. On weekdays, women spend an average of 2.5 hours per day compared to 0.9 hours by males, a difference of 1.6 hours per day. The gap narrows somewhat on Saturday and Sunday, a difference of approximately 1.3 hours per day.

Participation rates increase from weekdays to weekends. However, women’s rates are at least 30% higher than men’s regardless of the day of week (84%, 87% and 88% for women on weekdays, Saturdays and Sundays compared to 50%, 54% and 58% for men). Time spent by participants is similar on Sunday and weekdays, at approximately 2.4 hours per day compared to an average of 2.8 hours on Saturdays (Table 6).

DISCUSSION

Twentieth century housework has been scrutinized by economists, sociologists, marketing firms, and feminists. Questions have been raised such as: How does housework fit into our gross national product? Should housework be paid work? Are attitudes towards housework changing, or is it still considered “women’s” work? Although the GSS did not set out to answer these larger societal questions, it does provide information about the detail of housework today.

The data reveal that women do most of the cooking of meals, meal clean-up, indoor cleaning, laundry, mending and other housework, while men do more outdoor cleaning and home repairs. Both sexes equally share gardening or pet care and travel related to domestic activities. The data from the GSS clearly indicate that women continue to not only do most types of housework, but they also do it for significantly more time than men. Spread over the total population, women do 2.5 hours of housework per day compared to men’s one hour per day.

Canadians spend less time on domestic work, 1.8 hours averaged over the total population and all days of the week, than do the people of France (1985-1986), Hungary (1976-1977), Australia (1988) and Finland (1979) who averaged 3.0, 2.5, 2.3 and 1.9 hours per day respectively. However, Canadians spend more time than the Japanese who average 1.6 hours per day. In terms of sharing the domestic workload, Australian and Canadian men carry the largest share while Japanese men are virtual non participants in domestic work. For each hour spent by

women, Australian and Canadian men spend 28 and 24 minutes respectively. The comparable minutes per hour of female domestic time for men in Finland, Hungary and Japan are 19, 16 and 4 respectively. The large relative contribution by Canadian men is due primarily to a lower time input into domestic work by Canadian women rather than to a large relative input by men. Males from Canada, Finland and Hungary all allocated about an hour per day to housework.

TABLE 6

Average time spent¹ on total domestic activities for the population 15 years and over and participants and participation rate by gender and selected characteristics, Canada, 1986

Selected characteristics	Domestic activities								
	Population 15+			Participants			Participation rate		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	(Hours per day)			(Hours per day)			(Percent)		
Population 15+	1.8	1.0	2.5	2.6	1.9	2.9	69	52	85
Age group									
15-24	0.8	0.5	1.2	1.6	1.2	1.8	52	40	65
25-44	1.8	1.0	2.7	2.6	1.8	3.0	71	53	89
45-64	2.2	1.3	3.2	3.0	2.3	3.4	75	55	93
65+	2.1	1.3	2.7	2.7	2.2	3.0	78	61	90
Labour force status									
Employed	1.3	0.9	1.9	2.0	1.7	2.3	63	51	83
Looking for work	1.8	1.6	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.7	71	65	84
Student	0.6	0.4	0.8	1.3	1.1	1.5	46	36	57
Keeping house	3.7	3.3	3.7	3.9	3.6	3.9	97	91	97
Retired	1.9	1.5	2.5	2.6	2.3	2.9	73	62	87
Other	1.7	1.0	2.6	2.8	2.1	3.3	62	47	80
Day of week									
Weekday	1.7	0.9	2.5	2.5	1.8	3.0	67	50	84
Saturday	2.0	1.3	2.7	2.8	2.5	3.1	71	54	87
Sunday	1.8	1.1	2.4	2.4	1.8	2.7	74	58	88
Size of community									
CMA/Pop. 100,000 or more	1.6	0.9	2.3	2.4	1.8	2.8	67	50	84
CA/Pop. 10,000-99,999	1.7	1.0	2.4	2.5	1.8	2.9	70	55	84
Rural/Pop. 9,999 or less	2.1	1.2	2.9	2.9	2.2	3.3	71	54	88
Children² living at home									
No children under 19	1.5	0.9	2.1	2.3	1.8	2.7	66	51	80
At least one child under 19	2.2	1.1	3.2	2.9	2.0	3.4	75	53	94
All children under 5	1.9	1.0	2.6	2.5	1.7	2.9	76	57	91
At least one child under 5, but not all	2.4	1.0	3.8	3.3	1.8	4.0	74	53	94
All children from 5 to 12 years inclusive	2.2	1.1	3.1	2.9	2.0	3.3	77	56	94
All children over 12	2.1	1.1	3.2	2.9	2.2	3.3	72	49	96
Other	2.4	1.3	3.4	3.2	2.5	3.6	73	50	95
Marital status									
Married or common-law	2.1	1.1	3.1	2.9	2.1	3.4	73	54	92
Single, never married	0.8	0.6	1.1	1.5	1.3	1.7	54	44	66
Widow or widower	2.2	1.7	2.4	2.7	2.3	2.8	83	72	85
Separated or divorced	1.7	1.0	2.1	2.2	1.7	2.4	77	61	86
Not stated	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

General Social Survey, 1986

¹ Averaged over a 7 day week.

² "Children" and "Child" refer only to single children (i.e., those never married) under 19 and living at home.

2.2.5 SHOPPING AND SERVICES

- On an average day, more than one third of the Canadian population spends time shopping and using services such as adult medical and dental care. The average time spent by these people is 2.4 hours.
- On an average weekday, 39% of Canadians spend an average of 2.3 hours shopping and using services. More Canadians shop on Saturdays (48%) and spend 2.9 hours doing so.
- The proportion of Canadians shopping on a given day, increases as income increases.
- Shopping and the use of services increases with age. On a given day, 28% of people aged 15 to 24 shop or use services. Those that do, average 2 hours. However, 41% of people 65 and over participate in such activities. Those that do average 2.7 hours.

METHODS

Shopping and service activities were coded into ten categories: everyday shopping such as food, clothing or gas (code 30), shopping for durables such as a car or house (31), personal care services such as being at a hairdresser (32), government and financial services (33), medical or dental service outside the home (34), other professional services such as legal services (35), repair services such as cleaning, car or appliance (36), waiting or queuing for purchase or service (37), other uncodeable services (38) and travel related to goods or services (39).

Codes 31 to 38 have been combined to form the category "Other shopping and services". Most of the analysis in this section, is based on participants. It should be noted that the GSS data represent the shopping habits of Canadians for the months of November and early December.

RESULTS

Averaged over the total population, Canadians spend an average of 0.9 hours per day shopping and using services (Text Table H). Females spend an average of 1.0 hour per day compared to 0.7 hours for males.

On an average day, 42% of women and 32% of men spend roughly the same amount of time shopping or using services. The average time spent by these people is 2.4 hours per day. Females do, however, have higher participation rates than males for everyday shopping and travel related to shopping. Other than these two categories, the participation rates for all other shopping and services are

relatively small (less than 5%) for both women and men.

When people do go shopping or use services, they spend the most time engaged in everyday shopping, an average of 1.8 hours per day. Other types of shopping and services are done much less frequently and data do not allow detailed analysis. Both sexes spend about the same amount of time on all types of shopping and services.

Table 7 shows that total shopping and related activities vary by age, gender, day of the week, income and labour force status. Women have slightly higher overall shopping rates than men, but the amount of time spent shopping is very similar.

Generally, participation rates and the amount of time spent shopping increases with age. For example, 28% of people aged 15 to 24 and 40% of people 45 and over shop each day. The average times spent shopping by these groups are 2 hours and approximately 2.7 hours per day respectively.

Day of week

Table 7 also shows that many people do their shopping on Saturday, when the participation rate is 48%. The average time spent by these people is 2.9 hours. On the other hand, only one out of five people shop on Sunday, the average time spent by these shoppers being less than 2 hours. Those that shop or use services on a weekday (39%) allocate an average of 2.3 hours per day to it.

Income

Total household income has a systematic effect on shopping activity, the higher the income, the higher the participation rate (Table 7). Although households with \$60,000 or more total income do have the highest participation rate for shopping, they spend the least amount of time doing it, an average of 2.1 hours. While the participation rates for women and men from households which earn less than \$15,000 a year are 39% and 31% respectively, the rates are 50% for women and 37% for men from households which earn \$60,000 or more a year.

Labour force status

On average, people whose labour force status is keeping house or retired are more likely to shop on an average day than those whose main activity is working for pay, looking for work, or going to school (Table 7). When considering those shopping on diary day, i.e. participants, those people who keep house and the retired spend the most time shopping, with the first group averaging 2.6 hours per day,

TEXT TABLE H

Average time spent¹ on shopping and services for the population 15 years and over and participants and participation rate by gender, Canada, 1986

Shopping and services	Population 15+			Participants			Participation rate		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	(Hours per day) ²			(Hours per day)			(Percent)		
Total shopping & services	0.9	0.7	1.0	2.4	2.3	2.4	37	32	42
Everyday shopping (food, clothing, gas)	0.5	0.4	0.6	1.8	1.8	1.7	29	23	35
Shopping travel	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.7	34	29	38
Other shopping and services	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.0	1.2	1.0	12	11	14

General Social Survey, 1986

¹ Averaged over a 7 day week.

² Subtotals may not add to total due to rounding.

and the latter averaging 2.8 hours per day. It is interesting to note that shopping is done by a higher proportion of women who keep house (48%) than men who keep house (35%), however, men shop an average of 0.7 of an hour longer. Among the retired population, men have a higher participation rate (47%) than women (41%). Both sexes, however, spend about the same amount of time shopping (an average of 2.8 hours per day).

DISCUSSION

We live in a consumer society. Out of necessity, most Canadians must regularly purchase food and clothing as well as services. In fact, in 1986, Canadian families spent an average of \$8,300 on food and clothing alone¹. From time to time people also shop for consumer durables such as televisions, cars and houses and occasionally require medical, financial or repair services. The GSS data provide information on the consumer habits of Canadians.

The data show that on an average day, approximately one out of three Canadians spend some time shopping for non-durables such as food and clothing. All other shopping and service activities have low participation rates, for example, on an average day, only 3% of Canadians go to a doctor or dentist.

Canadians, averaging 0.7 hours of shopping and service-related activity (0.2 hours in associated travel time excluded for purposes of international comparisons), spend much more time than do residents of several other countries for which comparable data are available. For example, the populations of Australia (1988), 0.6 hours; France (1985-1986), 0.4 hours; Finland (1979), 0.4 hours; Japan (1985),

0.3 hours; and Hungary (1976-1977), 0.3 hours, all averaged shopping time well below that registered by Canadians. While Canadian men do fully participate in shopping, the fact remains that the gender distribution of shopping time in Canada, reflecting what is found in most other countries, is weighted in terms of the women. In Canada males average 0.5 hours and women 0.8 hours (travel time excluded for purposes of international comparisons); in Finland (1979) with one of the most equitable distributions, men average 0.3 hours and women 0.4 hours; in Australia (1987) men average 0.4 hours and women 0.6 hours; and in Japan, one of the least equitable distributions, men average 0.1 hours and women 5.0 hours.

¹Family Expenditure Survey, 1986.

TABLE 7

Average time spent¹ on shopping and services for the population 15 years and over and participants and participation rate by gender and selected characteristics, Canada, 1986

Selected characteristics	Shopping and services								
	Population 15+			Participants			Participation rate		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	(Hours per day)			(Hours per day)			(Percent)		
Population 15+	0.9	0.7	1.0	2.4	2.3	2.4	37	32	42
Age group									
15-24	0.6	0.5	0.7	2.0	1.9	2.1	28	25	32
25-34	0.9	0.7	1.0	2.3	2.2	2.3	38	33	44
35-44	0.9	0.7	1.0	2.3	2.2	2.3	38	30	46
45-54	1.1	0.9	1.2	2.7	2.8	2.6	40	32	47
55-64	1.0	0.8	1.3	2.6	2.4	2.7	41	33	48
65+	1.1	1.2	1.1	2.7	2.7	2.7	41	44	39
Labour force status									
Employed	0.8	0.7	0.9	2.2	2.2	2.1	35	30	42
Looking for work	0.8	0.7	1.1	2.2	2.1	2.4	38	34	46
Student	0.5	0.4	0.5	2.0	1.9	2.2	23	22	25
Keeping house	1.2	1.2	1.2	2.6	3.3	2.6	47	35	48
Retired	1.2	1.3	1.1	2.8	2.8	2.7	44	47	41
Other	1.0	1.0	1.1	2.5	2.5	2.6	40	39	42
Day of week									
Weekday	0.9	0.7	1.0	2.3	2.2	2.3	39	33	45
Saturday	1.4	1.2	1.6	2.9	2.9	3.0	48	42	53
Sunday	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.8	1.6	2.0	17	17	16
Size of community									
CMA/Pop. 100,000 or more	0.9	0.7	1.1	2.3	2.2	2.4	39	33	44
CA/Pop. 10,000-99,999	0.9	0.8	1.0	2.4	2.6	2.3	35	29	41
Rural/Pop. 9,999 or less	0.9	0.8	0.9	2.5	2.6	2.4	35	31	38
Children² living at home									
No children under 19	0.9	0.7	1.0	2.4	2.3	2.4	36	32	39
At least one child under 19	0.9	0.7	1.1	2.3	2.3	2.3	39	31	47
All children under 5	0.8	0.6	1.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	38	30	45
At least one child under 5, but not all	0.8	0.7	0.9	2.1	2.2	2.1	38	32	45
All children from 5 to 12 years inclusive	1.0	0.7	1.2	2.4	2.2	2.5	42	33	49
All children over 12	1.0	0.9	1.2	2.5	2.6	2.4	42	33	51
Other	0.9	0.6	1.1	2.6	2.6	2.6	34	24	43
Household income									
Less than \$15,000	0.9	0.8	0.9	2.4	2.6	2.3	36	31	39
\$15,000 - \$29,999	0.9	0.8	1.0	2.4	2.4	2.3	38	34	43
\$30,000 - \$39,999	0.9	0.7	1.1	2.3	2.2	2.4	38	34	44
\$40,000 - \$59,999	0.9	0.7	1.3	2.4	2.3	2.5	40	31	51
\$60,000 and over	0.9	0.7	1.2	2.1	1.9	2.3	42	37	50
Other	0.8	0.6	0.9	2.6	2.5	2.6	29	24	33

General Social Survey, 1986

¹ Averaged over a 7 day week.

² "Children" and "Child" refer only to single children (i.e., those never married) under 19 and living at home.

2.2.6 CHILD CARE

HIGHLIGHTS

- Nearly 90% of parents spend time with their children each day. Those that do spend an average of 5.2 hours interacting with their children. Over half of all parents with children less than 19 years of age and living at home, spend an average of 2 hours per day on primary child care.
- More women than men participate in primary child care. However, fathers that do participate, spend about the same amount of time as mothers.
- The participation rate and amount of time spent on primary child care varies with the age of the children. For example, 90% of mothers with at least one child under five at home spend an average of 2.4 hours per day on primary child care, whereas only 24% of mothers with children 13 to 18 spend an average of 1.2 hours on primary child care, per day.
- When comparing all age groups, mothers aged 25 to 34 spend the most time each day on primary child care (an average of 2.4 hours per day), and interacting with children (an average of 6.7 hours per day).

METHODS

Primary child care activities were coded into eight categories: physical care of babies (0-4 years) such as dressing, feeding or washing (code 20), physical care of children (5-18 years) such as dressing, feeding or washing (21), helping, teaching or reprimanding children (22), reading or talking with children (23), play with children (24), medical care of children (25), other child care such as unpaid babysitting (28) and travel related to child care (29).

Codes 25 and 28 have been combined to create the category 'Other child care'.

The data in this section refer to parents who have at least one child under 19 years of age living at home. Parents represent 36% or 3,498 of the 9,744 total sample size. Although child care is not restricted to parents only, less than 4% of the non-parent population participate in some child care. Therefore, it was decided to present data for parents only. Furthermore, since child care activity varied only slightly between lone-parent and two-parent families, the results in this section are based on total parents.

The GSS data on child care are limited because only

“primary” activities were collected. It is well known that child care is often done as a secondary activity. For example, if a parent and child were eating dinner at the kitchen table, eating dinner would be reported as a primary activity and child care as a secondary activity. The child care data that the GSS collected represent primary child care only (e.g. diapering, reading to, administering medicine etc.) because they were reported as primary activities. Other activities (e.g. eating meals with a child(ren), watching over children while doing something else) were either not collected or not coded as primary child care. The GSS data therefore under-represent total child care.

In an attempt to complement the data on primary child care, this section also addresses the total time parents spend interacting or participating in an activity with their children as derived from the “Who with ?” question. Using the above example of parent and child having dinner, the parent would generally report being with the child because of the interaction. This reflects time parents spend with their children and therefore child care from a different perspective. It must be noted that for parents to be credited time spent with their children, parents had to report that they were interacting or participating in an activity with them. It is likely that some under-representation of child care still exists.

RESULTS

The age and number of children at home influences the amount of time that must be dedicated to child care. Text Table I indicates that on any given day 67% of mothers spend an average of 2.1 hours per day, and 36% of fathers spend 1.6 hours on primary child care. The average time parents spend interacting with their children is much higher than the time they spend on primary child care. On an average day, 94% of mothers spend 5.9 hours interacting with their children and 84% of fathers spend 4.4 hours with their children (table not shown).

Text Table I shows that more mothers than fathers participate in every type of primary child care. However, except for the care of children less than 5 years of age, the time mothers and fathers spend on the individual primary child care activities is roughly the same. The care of young children is the most time consuming. Mothers spend 0.6 hours longer than fathers (1.8 hours versus 1.2 hours per day).

Table 8 reveals that the age group of parent, age of children at home, labour force status and day of the week all influence a parent's involvement in primary child care. Involvement also varies consistently by gender of the parent. Furthermore, the table shows that all parents

spend several more hours a day interacting with their children, than doing primary child care.

Age group of parent

The participation rate and average time spent on primary child care decline with the age of the parent(s). Total participation rates range from 74% for the 15 to 24 age group, 70% for the 25 to 34 age group and 48% for the 35 to 44 age group, to 22% for the 45 to 54 age group. However, the highest participation rate in child care for mothers is in the 15 to 24 age group (88%) and for fathers, it is in the 25 to 34 age group (52%).

Age of children

Younger children require much more time and care than do older children. Participation rates and average time spent on primary child care decrease significantly as children age. The highest participation rates for parents are when all children are less than 5 years old, 92% and 57% for mothers and fathers respectively, and the lowest participation rates are when all children are between the ages of 13 and 18. Similarly, the time spent on primary child care and interacting with children is significantly higher for parents with young children.

Labour force status

For all categories of labour force status, more mothers than fathers participate in primary child care each day (Table 8). The mean time spent doing primary child care

is very similar for mothers and fathers who are either employed or looking for work. Mothers who are looking for work or keeping house spend about one hour more per day on primary child care than mothers who are either employed or a student.

Parents whose labour force status is keeping house spend the most total time interacting with children, 7.0 hours for mothers and 8.2 hours for fathers. It should be noted however, that virtually all parents whose labour force status is keeping house are female (96%).

Day of week

Parents average 7.0 hours on Saturday and 7.2 hours on Sunday interacting with children. The amount of time decreases on weekdays, to an average of 4.5 hours per day.

Overall, on weekdays, mothers have higher participation rates and spend more time on primary child care than fathers. Mothers also have higher participation rates for weekend days, but time spent on primary child care and interacting with children is fairly similar to fathers'. The highest participation rate in primary child care for mothers is on the weekdays (70%), whereas the highest participation rate for fathers is on Sunday (41%).

TEXT TABLE I

Average time spent¹ by parents² on primary child care activities and participation rate by gender, Canada, 1986

Primary child care activities	Participants			Participation rate		
	Total	Father	Mother	Total	Father	Mother
	(Hours per day)			(Percent)		
Total primary child care activities	1.9	1.6	2.1	52	36	67
Physical care of child(ren) under 5	1.7	1.2	1.8	14	7	20
Physical care of child(ren) 5 to 18	1.0	0.9	1.1	32	18	46
Help, teach, reprimand children	0.9	1.1	0.8	8	4	12
Read or talk with children	0.8	0.8	0.8	8	3	12
Play with children	1.4	1.5	1.3	12	11	13
Travel related to child care	0.6	0.5	0.6	13	9	17
Other child care ³	1.3	1.3	1.3	3	2	4

General Social Survey, 1986

¹ Averaged over a 7 day week.

² Refers to those parents with at least one single child under 19 years living at home.

³ Medical care included.

DISCUSSION

On an average day, parents spend an average of 5.2 hours of the day with their children, and 52% of parents spend approximately 2 hours on primary child care.

Interestingly, there is great similarity in the amount of time devoted to primary child care² in several countries for which current data are available. In Canada, France (1985-1986), Finland (1976-1977), Hungary (1979) and Japan (1985), child care consumed an average of 0.3 hours per day or 2.1 hours per week. Of the countries examined, only those in Australia (1988) with an average of 0.5 hours per day devoted to child care, differed from the others.

These figures are a measure of the total per capita input to child care in their respective societies. The actual burden falling on those undertaking the care of children, as reflected above, is indeed far greater.

²Figures for primary child care are averaged over the whole population and all days of the week. Time engaged in travel related to primary child care is not included here for purposes of international comparisons.

TABLE 8

Average time spent¹ by parents² on primary child care activities³ and participation rate and average time spent interacting with children by gender and selected characteristics, Canada, 1986

Selected characteristics	Child care								
	Primary child care						Interacting with children		
	Participants			Participation rate			Participants		
	Total	Father	Mother	Total	Father	Mother	Total	Father	Mother
	(Hours per day)			(Percent)			(Hours per day)		
Total parents	1.9	1.6	2.1	52	36	67	5.2	4.4	5.9
Age group									
15-24	2.2	--	2.2	74	--	88	5.7	2.8	6.4
25-34	2.1	1.6	2.4	70	52	83	5.8	4.6	6.7
35-44	1.6	1.5	1.7	48	36	60	5.0	4.5	5.5
45-54	1.5	1.7	1.2	22	18	28	4.3	4.1	4.4
55-64	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.5	4.3	--
65+	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Labour force status									
Employed	1.4	1.5	1.4	43	35	58	4.3	4.1	4.6
Looking for work	2.2	2.0	2.4	54	36	85	6.5	6.3	6.8
Student	1.3	--	1.5	63	--	59	4.6	--	4.6
Keeping house	2.5	--	2.5	75	--	75	7.1	8.2	7.0
Retired	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other	2.6	2.1	2.9	42	35	49	6.3	6.3	6.2
Day of week									
Weekday	1.9	1.5	2.1	53	36	70	4.5	3.5	5.3
Saturday	1.8	1.6	1.9	43	34	51	7.0	7.2	6.9
Sunday	1.9	2.0	1.9	56	41	68	7.2	6.8	7.6
Size of community									
CMA/Pop. 100,000 or more	2.0	1.6	2.2	55	40	69	5.1	4.1	6.0
CA/Pop. 10,000-99,999	1.8	1.3	2.0	51	36	65	5.2	4.7	5.6
Rural/Pop. 9,999 or less	1.8	1.5	1.9	46	27	64	5.5	4.9	6.0
Children⁴ living at home									
All children under 5	2.5	1.9	2.9	76	57	92	6.2	4.9	7.2
At least one child under 5, but not all	2.2	1.7	2.4	73	54	90	6.2	4.6	7.7
All children from 5 to 12 years inclusive	1.4	1.3	1.5	60	42	74	4.9	4.3	5.3
All children over 12	1.1	--	1.2	16	--	24	4.0	3.7	4.3
Other	1.2	1.1	1.3	41	26	56	4.9	4.9	4.9

General Social Survey, 1986

¹ Averaged over a 7 day week.

² Refers to those parents with at least one child under 19 years living at home.

³ Refers to primary child care activities only, such as baby care or playing with children (codes 20-25 & 28-29), for participating parents.

⁴ "Children" and "Child" refer only to single children (i.e., those never married) under 19 and living at home.

2.3 PERSONAL CARE

HIGHLIGHTS

- Canadians spend an average of 11 hours each day on personal care activities such as sleeping, eating or dressing.
- People spend 1.7 hours more on personal care on Sundays than they do on weekdays.
- On an average day, the majority of people (94%) eat at least one meal at home, while nearly one in five eat at least one meal in a restaurant.
- Retired persons sleep an average of 8.7 hours per day, 0.9 hours per day more than the employed.

METHODS

Personal care activities were coded into ten categories: washing, dressing or packing (code 40), adult medical care at home (41), help and personal care to adults (42), meals at home including snacks and coffee (43), restaurant meals (44), night or essential sleep (45), naps and incidental sleep (46), relaxing, thinking or resting (47), other personal care or private activities (48) and travel related to personal care (49).

Activity codes 41, 42 and 48 have been combined to form 'Other personal care'. It should be noted that time spent

eating meals and snacks at work (code 05), at a friend's home (code 75) and at school (code 54) are not included in the analysis of personal care time as these have been considered as work, education and socializing 'related activities'.

The data were collected from 4 a.m. one day until 4 a.m. the next. As a result, sleep was usually recorded over two periods, e.g. from 4 a.m. Sunday until the respondent got up and from bedtime Sunday until 4 a.m. Monday. Sleeping time was totalled and coded to the reference day, i.e. as in the example above, Sunday.

RESULTS

Activities such as eating, sleeping and dressing, take up more of the day than any other major activity grouping. Text Table J indicates that everyone engages in personal care activities, for an average of 11 hours a day. However, over 8 of these 11 hours are spent sleeping. One out of ten Canadians also nap during the day for an average of 2 hours.

Most of the individual personal care activities as shown in Text Table J vary greatly by participation rates and time spent doing the activities. For example, the vast majority of Canadians eat at least one meal at home on a given day (94%), while only 10% take a nap. In total, women spend 0.4 of an hour more than men on total personal care activities each day.

TEXT TABLE J

Average time spent¹ on personal care activities for participants 15 years and over and participation rate by gender, Canada, 1986

Personal care activities	Participants			Participation rate		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	(Hours per day)			(Percent)		
Total personal care activities	11.0	10.8	11.2	100	100	100
Washing, dressing, packing	0.8	0.7	0.9	85	83	87
Meals at home, snacks, coffee	1.3	1.3	1.3	94	93	94
Restaurant meals	1.2	1.2	1.2	19	22	17
Night sleep, essential sleep	8.2	8.1	8.3	100	100	100
Incidental sleep, naps	2.0	1.9	2.0	10	11	10
Relaxing, thinking, resting	1.6	1.7	1.5	17	16	18
Personal care travel	0.7	0.7	0.7	18	21	16
Other personal care ²	1.2	1.3	1.1	9	8	11

¹ Averaged over a 7 day week.

² Includes adult medical care at home, help and personal care to adults, and other personal care activities.

Although all Canadians engage in personal care each day, the amount of time spent on this activity varies by day of the week, labour force status and age.

Age

Figure K (see also Table 9) shows that the 25 to 34 age group spends the least time per day on personal care, 10.6 hours, whereas the 65 and over age group spends the most time, approximately 12.4 hours.

Labour force status

Employed people spend the least time on personal care and retired people spend the most time, an average of 10.4 hours and 12.4 hours per day respectively (Table 9 and Figure K). Since sleep is such a large part of personal care, differences in total personal care largely reflect differences in sleep time. People looking for work spend the longest time sleeping followed closely by the retired (an average of 8.9 and 8.7 hours per day respectively). Employed people sleep the least, for an average of only 7.8 hours per day and students and people who keep house average approximately 8.4 hours per day.

Day of week

Finally, Figure K (see also Table 9) shows that Sunday is indeed the “day of rest”. On average, people spend 1.7 hours more on personal care on Sundays (an average of 12.4 hours) than they do on weekdays (an average of 10.7 hours). Most of that extra time is spent sleeping. Canadians average 9.5 hours of sleep on Sundays.

Meals

An interesting sub-theme of personal care is Canadians’ habits of “eating out” versus “eating at home”. Text Table J indicates that on an average day, 94% of people eat at least one meal at home and 19% of people eat at a restaurant. The average time people spend eating at home, or in a restaurant, is just over an hour. Eating at home does not vary by gender while eating out does, 17% of women and 22% of men eat out on a given day. Below are some other characteristics of “people who eat out” in Canada:

- The 35 to 44 age group has the highest rate of eating out (22%), and the 65-and-over age group has the lowest rate (15%).
- On average, 22% of employed people eat out on an average day, while only 13% of people who keep house do.
- On Saturdays, 23% of people eat out, while only 15% eat out on Sundays.
- Divorced men have a higher rate of eating out (29%) than divorced women (19%). However, single males and females have about the same rate for eating out (20%).
- On an average day, 22% of people who live alone eat out, compared to 18% of people who live in households with three or more persons.
- On an average day, 18% of lower blue collar workers eat out compared to 28% of managers.
- The higher the total household income, the more likely it is people will eat out.

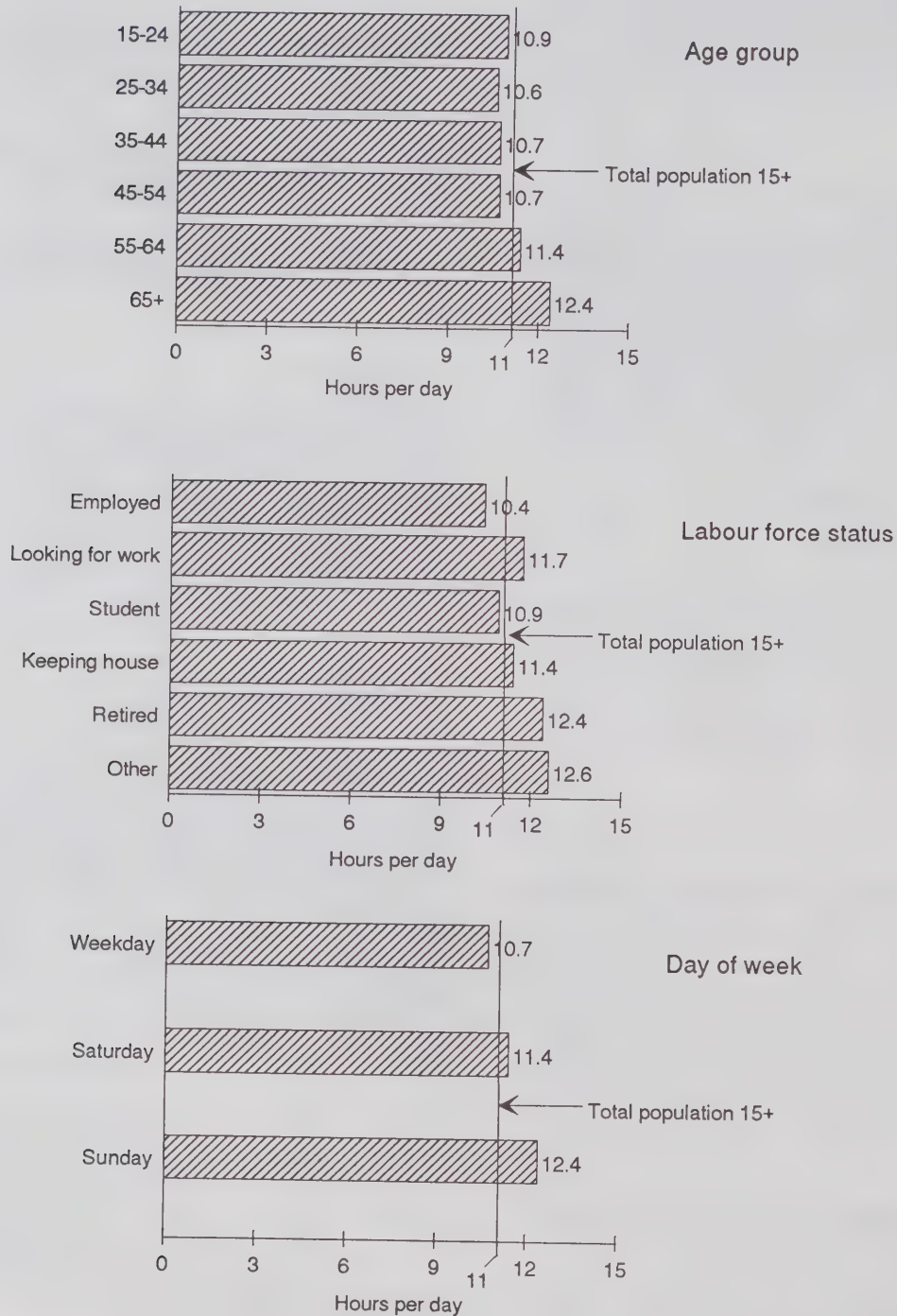
DISCUSSION

Personal care takes up almost half of the day, 11 out of 24 hours and more than 8 of these 11 hours are spent sleeping. The data show that for people 25 years and over, time spent on total personal care increases with age, which is largely due to additional time spent sleeping. People 65 and over sleep for an average of 8.7 hours at night, which is half an hour more than the average for the total population. Also, one in five Canadians eats at a restaurant on an average day. Restaurant eating is highest among young, single and employed people.

There appears to be relatively little cross-national variation in personal care. A review of data for several countries shows average daily hours allocated to personal care range from 12 hours in France to 10.3 hours in Finland. The Canadian and Australian time allocation to personal care falls in the middle at 11.0 and 10.7 hours respectively. The time allocations to personal care in Hungary and Japan are 10.6 and 10.4 hours per day respectively. Generally, sleep amounts to 80 percent of total personal care, however, for Canada and Japan, the share is slightly lower.

Figure K

Average time spent(1) on total personal care activities for population 15 years and over by selected characteristics, Canada, 1986



(1) Averaged over a 7 day week

TABLE 9

Average time spent¹ on total personal care activities, sleep and meals at home for the population 15 years and over by gender and selected characteristics, Canada, 1986

Selected characteristics	Personal care activities								
	Total personal care			Night sleep/essential sleep			Meals at home		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
(Hours per day)									
Population 15+	11.0	10.8	11.2	8.2	8.1	8.3	1.2	1.2	1.2
Age group									
15-24	10.9	10.7	11.2	8.6	8.5	8.7	0.9	0.9	0.8
25-34	10.6	10.4	10.8	8.0	8.0	8.0	1.1	1.1	1.2
35-44	10.7	10.4	10.9	7.9	7.7	8.0	1.2	1.1	1.3
45-54	10.7	10.5	11.0	7.9	7.7	8.0	1.3	1.3	1.4
55-64	11.4	11.3	11.5	8.2	8.1	8.3	1.4	1.4	1.5
65+	12.4	12.5	12.3	8.7	8.6	8.8	1.6	1.6	1.5
Labour force status									
Employed	10.4	10.2	10.6	7.8	7.7	8.0	1.0	1.1	1.0
Looking for work	11.7	11.7	11.6	8.9	8.9	9.0	1.2	1.2	1.0
Student	10.9	10.8	11.0	8.5	8.5	8.6	0.9	1.0	0.9
Keeping house	11.4	11.3	11.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	1.5	1.6	1.5
Retired	12.4	12.5	12.4	8.7	8.6	8.8	1.6	1.7	1.6
Other	12.6	12.7	12.5	9.0	9.2	8.8	1.3	1.3	1.3
Day of week									
Weekday	10.7	10.4	10.9	8.0	7.8	8.1	1.2	1.1	1.2
Saturday	11.4	11.4	11.4	8.2	8.2	8.1	1.3	1.3	1.3
Sunday	12.4	12.3	12.6	9.5	9.5	9.5	1.3	1.2	1.4
Size of community									
CMA/Pop. 100,000 or more	11.0	10.8	11.2	8.2	8.1	8.3	1.1	1.1	1.2
CA/Pop. 10,000-99,999	11.0	10.7	11.3	8.1	8.0	8.3	1.2	1.2	1.2
Rural/Pop. 9,999 or less	11.1	11.0	11.2	8.2	8.2	8.3	1.3	1.3	1.4
Living arrangement									
With partner and single child(ren) under 25	10.7	10.4	10.9	7.9	7.7	8.1	1.3	1.2	1.4
With partner, no single child(ren) under 25	11.5	11.5	11.4	8.4	8.3	8.4	1.3	1.3	1.3
Lone parent with single child(ren) under 25	10.6	10.1	10.8	7.9	7.4	8.1	1.0	0.9	1.1
Lone parent with single child(ren) 25 or over	12.5	--	12.7	8.6	--	8.8	1.8	--	1.9
Single child 15-24 living with both parents	11.0	10.9	11.1	8.6	8.6	8.7	0.9	1.0	0.8
Single child 15-24 living with lone parent	10.7	10.7	10.7	8.4	8.7	8.2	0.8	0.8	0.8
Child 25 or over living with parent(s)	11.0	11.0	--	8.4	8.6	--	0.9	0.9	--
With non-relative(s) only	11.1	10.7	11.6	8.4	8.4	8.5	1.2	1.2	1.1
Alone	11.2	10.9	11.5	8.2	8.0	8.4	1.1	1.0	1.1
Other	10.9	9.6	11.9	8.3	7.5	8.9	1.1	1.0	1.1

General Social Survey, 1986

¹ Averaged over a 7 day week.

2.4 FREE TIME

HIGHLIGHTS

- Canadians aged 15 and over average 5.5 hours of free time per day. While people who work for pay have just 4.5 hours, retirees average 8.0 hours.
- On average, men have nearly one half hour more free time than women each day.
- Having children limits the amount of free time available. Women with partner and a child(ren) less than 25 years of age have the least amount of free time, just 4.4 hours per day compared to an average of 5.8 hours per day for women with a partner and no children. Their male counterparts have 4.7 and 6.3 hours respectively.
- Television viewing accounts for more than 40% of free-time activity, but it is also the free time activity most readily sacrificed when necessary. On average, men watch 2.6 hours per day compared to 2.1 hours for women.
- Free time rises from an average of 4.7 hours on a weekday to 7.0 hours on Saturday and peaks at 7.5 hours on Sunday. Men have 0.3 hours more free time on weekdays than women, 0.7 more on Saturdays and nearly one hour more free time on Sundays.
- Parents living with a partner and children under 25 years average just over one half hour a day (0.6 hours) socializing with family and friends in contrast to lone parents who spend 1.0 hour a day socializing.

METHODS

Free time is a residual category. It is time not otherwise allocated to the necessities of life, time when we are not obligated to meet external needs. That is, it does not include time devoted to paid work, education, domestic work, child care and shopping, as well as personal care, e.g. sleeping, eating, washing and getting dressed. This chapter considers time over which more discretion can be exerted on how that time is spent. Included are four categories of free time: participation in community organizations, voluntary and religious activities (codes 60 through 69); entertainment activities (codes 70 through 79) which are most frequently, visiting and entertaining friends and relatives and socializing at bars and clubs; sports and hobby activities (codes 80 through 89) such as walking and hiking, domestic home crafts and playing card games; and media and communication activities (codes 90 through 99) most prominently, television viewing

and reading. The analysis of free time is presented for the total population and those participating in a given activity.

RESULTS

Canadians aged 15 years and over average 5.5 hours of free time per day (Text Table K). Technology has had a marked impact on the use of free time by Canadians. Television, combined more recently with the VCR, consumes 42% of our free time. Averaged over the population age 15 years and over, Canadian society spends nearly six times the amount of time watching television (2.3 hours) as reading books and newspapers (0.4 hours per day).

Entertainment activities consume 1.3 hours per day, primarily visiting and entertaining friends and relatives (0.8 hours per day). On an average day, Canadians spend 0.8 hours participating in sports and hobbies and just 0.3 hours on organizational, voluntary and religious activities.

On an average day, close to 90% of the Canadian population 15 and over participate in some form of media and communication and those who do average 3.7 hours a day. Television has the highest participation rate, 75%, and the highest average time at 3.1 hours. About 37% of the population participate in entertainment activities other than television, spending 3.5 hours. Nearly 30% take part in sports and hobbies, averaging 2.6 hours when they do. However, on an average day just 10% of Canadians take part in community organizations, voluntary and religious activities, and those that do allocate 2.6 hours to them. The low participation rates for these latter activities reflect the fact that these activities are generally not done on a daily basis.

Gender

Generally, men have almost half an hour more free time each day than women, 5.7 hours compared to 5.3 hours (Text Table K). The extra time is predominately allocated to media and communication activities, 3.4 hours versus 3.0 hours. Men spend more time watching television and rented movies as a primary activity than women (2.6 hours and 2.1 hours, respectively)¹. Only minor differences are found in time spent on other free time activities by gender.

¹Other time use studies suggest that women spend as much or more time watching television as men, but some of this viewing is as a secondary activity, while performing household or child care chores, etc. Secondary activities are not reported in this survey.

TEXT TABLE K

Average time spent¹ on free time activities for the population 15 years and over and participants and participation rate by gender, Canada, 1986

Free time activities	Population 15+			Participants			Participation rate		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	(Hours per day) ²			(Hours per day)			(Percent)		
Total free time activities	5.5	5.7	5.3	5.7	6.0	5.5	96	95	96
Organizational, voluntary and religious	0.3	0.2	0.3	2.6	2.8	2.5	10	8	12
Religious organization	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.1	1.9	1	1	2
Religious practice (code 64)	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.4	1.4	1.4	6	4	7
Volunteer work	0.1	0.0	0.1	3.6	3.6	3.5	2	1	2
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.3	1.6	1.0	7	6	9
Entertainment (attending)	1.3	1.3	1.3	3.5	3.6	3.3	37	35	39
Sports, fairs, movies, museums	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.3	2.5	2.1	4	5	4
Visiting with friends	0.8	0.7	0.9	2.8	3.0	2.7	29	25	32
Cafes, pubs	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.9	2.8	3.1	3	5	2
Other	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	26	27	25
Sports and hobbies (participation)	0.8	0.8	0.7	2.6	2.7	2.5	29	29	30
Playing sports, camping, hiking, walking	0.3	0.4	0.2	1.8	2.0	1.4	14	17	12
Hobbies, domestic crafts, music, games	0.4	0.3	0.5	2.6	2.5	2.7	14	10	18
(Domestic crafts, code 84)	0.1	0.0	0.3	2.6	0.0	2.6	6	0	11
Other	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	11	13	9
Media and communication	3.2	3.4	3.0	3.7	3.9	3.4	87	88	86
Radio, television, stereo	2.4	2.7	2.2	3.2	3.4	3.0	76	79	73
(Television, code 91)	2.3	2.6	2.1	3.1	3.3	2.9	75	77	72
Read book, newspaper	0.4	0.5	0.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	30	31	30
(Read book, code 93)	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.7	1.9	1.5	16	13	18
(Read newspaper, 94)	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	18	22	15
Conversation, phone, letters, other	0.3	0.2	0.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	25	20	30

General Social Survey, 1986

¹ Averaged over a 7 day week.

² Subtotals may not add to total due to rounding.

Women (86%) and men (88%) are about equally likely to allocate time to media and communication activities on an average day.

Male participants average 3.9 hours while females spend one half hour less. Within media and communication, fewer women report watching television as a primary activity and for less time than men. Fully 77% of men view television on an average day. Those that do watch it for 3.3 hours. In comparison, 72% of women watch television, their average being 2.9 hours.

More women than men participate in entertainment activities, 39% versus 35%. However, when considering participants, women spend less time than men, 3.3 hours versus 3.6

hours respectively. Visiting and entertaining friends and relatives is the most notable component of entertainment activities.

Close to 30% of women and men participate in sports and hobbies on an average day. However, among participants, men spend slightly more time than women, 2.7 hours versus 2.5 hours. Not surprisingly, sports activities have higher male participation rates, (17% versus 12%) while the participation rates for domestic home crafts is 11% for females compared to less than 1% for males.

More women than men participate in organizational, voluntary and religious activities, (12% versus 8%) but spend less time (2.5 hours versus 2.8 hours) doing them.

Religious services and volunteer work account for most of these activities.

Labour force status

Like other activities, the amount of free time and how it is spent is significantly influenced by labour force status. Retired Canadians have an average of 8.0 hours a day of free time. Individuals looking for work average almost that amount, 7.7 hours, while people keeping house have 6.0 hours, students, 4.9 hours and the employed just 4.5 hours (Table 10, Figure L).

Among all free time activities, the most variation by labour force status is in the amount of time spent on media and communication. Retirees are the biggest consumers of media and communication, spending an average of 5.3 hours a day, with 3.5 on television and rented movies and an additional 1.1 hours reading books and newspapers. Job seekers also spend 3.5 hours on television but only 0.3 hours reading, while those keeping house spend 2.5 hours on television and 0.4 hours reading. Students and the employed are remarkably similar in their media and communication consumption, spending 2.7 and 2.5 hours per day respectively on it. Both groups spend approximately 2.0 hours of that time watching television.

As well, the retired spend the most time on sports and hobbies, averaging 1.3 hours a day, primarily on domestic crafts, parlour games and walking. The unemployed spend one hour a day on sports and hobbies. Individuals keeping house also average an hour a day, almost half of that time is on domestic home crafts. Students spend 0.7 hours while people working for pay average just 0.5 hours.

In contrast to other free time activities, retirees spend the least time on entertainment activities, just 1.1 hours. Job-seekers spend the most time, 2.1 hours on an average day. Others average about 1.3 hours. Most of this time is spent visiting or entertaining family and friends.

Of retirees and job seekers, approximately 86% watch television on an average day, in contrast to 70% of students and employed persons and 78% of those keeping house (Table 12). As well, among participants, retired and unemployed viewers spend about one hour more (4.1 hours) on an average day watching television than others (Table 11). Unlike job seekers who are less likely than the average Canadian 15 and over to spend time reading, retired individuals are almost twice as likely to spend time reading books and magazines (27% versus 16%) or reading newspapers² (34% and 18%). Retirees spend about one hour more time reading books and magazines and about half an hour more on newspapers when they do read (table not shown).

About 37% of Canadian society 15 and over participate in entertainment activities on an average day. Job seekers are the most likely to participate (51%), while students and those keeping house have a 40% participation rate. The employed are least likely to participate in entertainment activities (34%) while, somewhat surprisingly, the retired show only a marginally higher participation rate (35%). Unemployed participants average 4.1 hours on entertainment activities while the retired and those keeping house participate for almost one hour less. Students and those working for pay take part for about 3.5 hours.

Retirees have a substantially higher participation rate in sports and hobbies than others, 46% compared to 29% for Canadian society as a whole. Retirees and those keeping house have higher participation rates in organizational, voluntary and religious activities than the rest of the population (16% and 14% versus 10%). The primary difference is participation in religious services.

Day of week

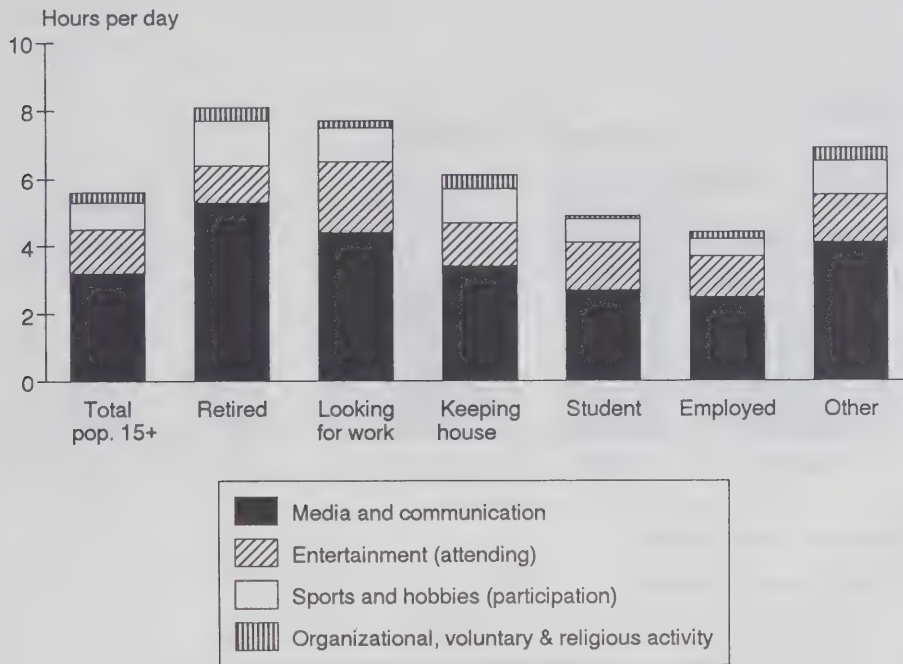
Following labour force status, the time spent on free time activity is most closely associated with the type of day, whether a weekday or a weekend day. Averaged over the Canadian population 15 and over, free time rises from 4.7 hours on a weekday to 7.0 hours on Saturday and peaks at 7.5 hours on Sunday (Table 10). A large part of this increase is in time spent visiting and entertaining, which rises from 0.5 hours on a weekday to 1.3 hours on Saturday and 1.6 hours on Sunday. Time spent at other entertainment activities such as concerts, movies, theatres, sports events and bars is concentrated on Saturday. The time increases from just 0.2 hours during the week to 0.7 hours on Saturday and falls back to 0.2 hours on Sunday (table not shown). Time spent watching television also shows a marked increase on the weekend, rising from 2.2 hours on a weekday, to 2.5 hours on Saturday and 2.9 hours on Sunday. Again on Sunday, time spent on organizational, voluntary and religious activity jumps to 0.6 hours from 0.2 hours on other days, primarily due to attendance at religious services. Time spent on sports and hobbies is largely invariant, averaging close to 1 hour throughout the week (Table 10 and Figure M).

The vast majority of Canadians 15 and over participate in some form of free time activity, 95% during the week and 98% on the weekend (Table 12).

²Since newspaper reading may be done as a secondary activity or for short durations of time which may not have been reported, the participation rates may be low.

Figure L

Average time spent(1) on free time activities for the population 15 years and over by labour force status, Canada, 1986



(1) Averaged over a 7 day week

Nearly one third participate in entertainment activities during the week (30%) and more than half on the weekend (53%). Participants in entertainment activities spend 2.9 hours during the week, 4.5 hours on Saturday and 4.0 hours on Sunday (Table 11). Canadians are more gregarious on the weekend. About one quarter of the population visit or entertain friends and relatives during the week (23%), 39% on Saturday and almost one half on Sunday (46%). Participants also socialize for a longer period of time, 2.3 hours during the week and approximately 3.5 hours on the weekend.

On an average day, over 85% of the population spend time on media and communication. On weekdays, participants spend 3.4 hours and on weekends, more than 4 hours on these activities. Roughly 75% of Canadians watch television on an average day but participants watch for longer intervals on the weekend. Time spent watching television rises from 2.9 hours on a weekday to 3.5 hours on Saturday and 3.8 hours on Sunday. The proportion of the population reading books and magazines jumps from 15% during the week to 21% on Sunday. Among participants, the time increases from about 1.5 hours during the week to 2.0

General Social Survey, 1986

hours on the weekend (table not shown). Fewer people read the newspaper on Sunday (15%) than during the rest of the week (19%). Nevertheless, newspaper readers spend about one hour regardless of the day of week.

Nearly one fifth of all Canadians 15 and over participate in religious services on Sunday (19%). This is an increase from 3% during the week and 4% on Saturday. Participants spend 1.2 hours during the week, 1.4 hours on Saturday and 1.6 hours on Sunday attending religious services.

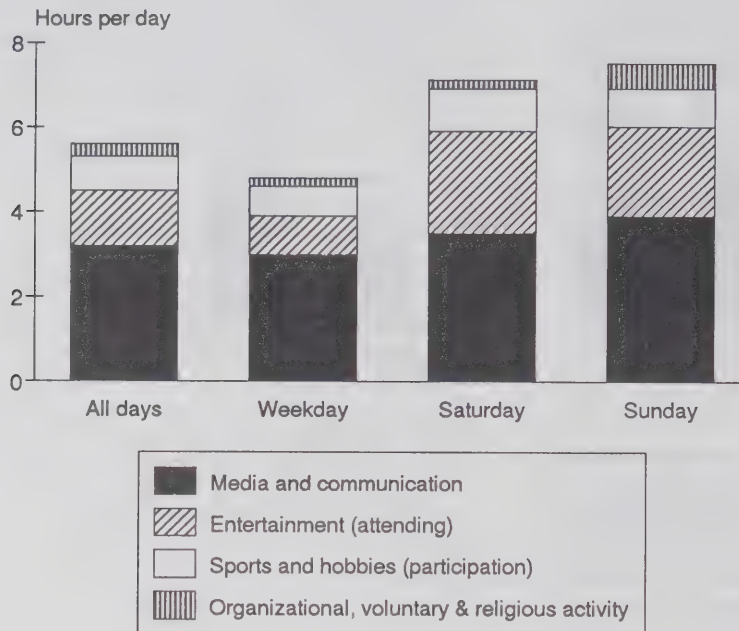
The participation rate in sports and hobbies increases slightly on the weekend, rising from 28% during the week to 32% on the weekend. For participants, the average time spent on sports and hobbies rises from 2.5 hours during the week to 3.0 hours on Saturday and declines to 2.7 hours on Sunday.

Age

Free time varies inversely with productive activity since time spent on personal care is fairly constant. The more time spent on work, both paid and unpaid, the less time

Figure M

Average time spent(1) on free time activities for the population 15 years and over by day of week, Canada, 1986



(1) Averaged over a 7 day week

General Social Survey, 1986

available for leisure. Thus the trend for leisure time is the mirror image of productive activity. Free time first decreases as individuals take on more paid work and domestic responsibilities and then increases as these responsibilities diminish throughout the life cycle. Leisure activity declines from 5.4 hours per day at ages 15 to 24 to 4.6 hours for ages 35 to 44 and then climbs to 7.7 hours for ages 65 and over (Table 10 and Figure N).

As the amount of free time over the life cycle is first squeezed and then expanded, Canadians tend to sacrifice and then recoup the time allocated to media and communication activities. Media and communication time is cut from 2.9 hours for ages 15 to 24 to 2.6 hours for ages 25 to 44 and then extended to 5.0 hours for those 65 and over. Differences across age groups are largely accounted for by the amount of time spent watching television. The time spent on other categories of free time activities appears to be essentially invariant over the life cycle although they change from more active to more passive activities within these categories.

Some of the accretion in free time for older citizens is

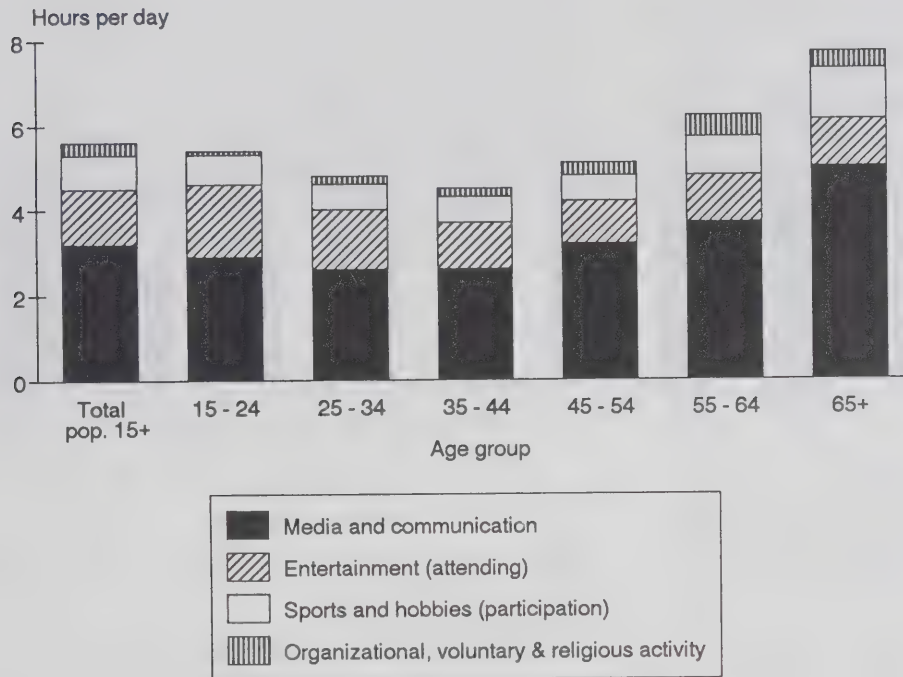
allocated to reading. Time spent reading expands from less than half an hour for people under 55 to nearly one hour for those 55 and over.

Younger Canadians spend more time on entertainment activities than older Canadians. Average time falls from 1.7 hours for ages 15 to 24 to 1.4 hours for ages 25 to 34 and stabilizes at about one hour for older groups. Most of this time is spent visiting with friends and family, ranging from 0.7 to 0.9 hours across the age groups.

In contrast to entertainment activities, average time spent on organizational, voluntary and religious activities increases with age, from 0.1 hours for persons 15 to 24 to approximately 0.5 hours for individuals 55 and over. The increase is concentrated in religious services and volunteer work.

Time spent participating in sports and hobbies is virtually invariant up to age 54, averaging 0.7 hours and rises moderately, peaking at 1.2 hours for senior citizens. The emphasis shifts, however, from active sports for the younger group to domestic crafts, parlour games and walking for older individuals (Table 10).

Figure N
Average time spent(1) on free time activities for the population 15 years and over by age group, Canada, 1986



1) Averaged over a 7 day week

General Social Survey, 1986

Size of community

People living in rural areas have half an hour more free time each day than those living in large residential areas, 5.8 hours and 5.3 hours, respectively (Table 10). Men gain slightly more free time than women by living in rural areas. Rural men average 6.0 hours of free time while city men have 5.5 hours per day. Rural women on the other hand have 5.5 hours compared to 5.2 hours for their city counterparts.

Living arrangement

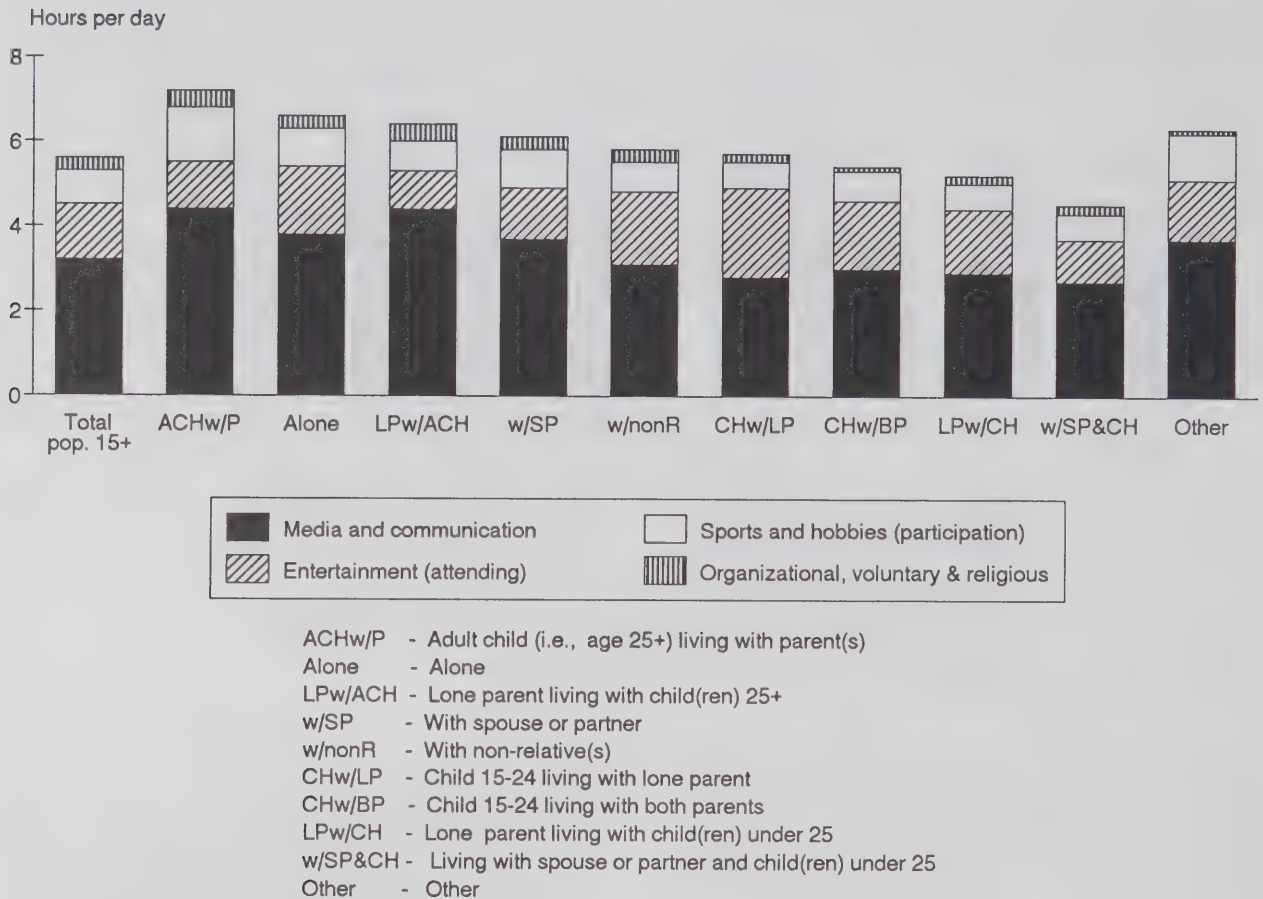
Free time varies markedly by living arrangement, ranging from a peak of 7.2 hours for adult children (25 and over) living with their parent(s) to a low of 4.6 hours for people living with their spouse or partner and children less than 25 (Table 10 and Figure O). Of the four categories of free time, time spent on media and communication shows the widest variation, ranging from 4.4 hours for both adult children living with parent(s) and lone parents with children

25 years or over, to 2.7 hours for those living with a partner and children under 25 years of age. Time spent on entertainment activities, primarily visiting and entertaining, ranges from a high of 2.1 hours for children 15 to 24 living with a lone parent to less than half that, 0.9 hours for a lone parent living with an adult child. Time spent on sports and hobbies shows little variation by living arrangement, averaging less than 1 hour (0.8 hours). Adult children living with a parent are the one exception (1.3 hours). Time spent on organizational, voluntary and religious activities varies little by type of living arrangement, at about 0.3 hours.

Persons living alone reported a relatively high amount of free time (6.6 hours), which may in part reflect the high number of elderly widows. People living alone are also among the top socializers, spending 1.6 hours on entertainment activities. Men and women living alone allocate their free time to much the same type of activities. The most notable difference is in time spent on domestic home crafts by women living alone.

Figure O

Average time spent(1) on free time activities for the population 15 years and over by living arrangement, Canada, 1986



(1) Averaged over a 7 day week

General Social Survey, 1986

Children 15 to 24 years of age who live with their parent(s) have approximately 5.6 hours per day in free time. Surprisingly, female children (aged 15 to 24) living with their parent(s) average at least one hour less free time on an average day than male children. Residing with either a lone parent or both parents does not affect the free time habits of male children. They tend to allocate their free time in much the same pattern. Female children of lone parents, however, have a quite different free time allocation than female children living with both parents.

Free time activities are surprisingly similar between fathers and mothers with children still at home whether they are

lone parents or not. The most notable difference is in the amount of time spent socializing by lone fathers, more than two hours while it is approximately one hour for other parents.

Lone parents with children under 25 years of age have on average, just 5.2 hours of free time, while married parents have even less, 4.6 hours. The primary difference in allocation of free time is in entertainment. Lone parents average 1.5 hours while parents with a partner have half an hour less each day. Much of this difference is spent socializing with family and friends perhaps reflecting a social support system a married parent would get at home.

DISCUSSION

Changing socio-demographic phenomena will profoundly affect the amount of free time available to Canadians. It can be expected that there will be more free time in Canadian society as the population ages and the baby boomers begin to retire. Retired people average almost twice as much free time as the employed. A mitigating factor is the rising labour force participation rates for women, especially between the ages of 15 and 55. When the data are examined by labour force status, employed people were found to have the least amount of free time and employed women, faced with the double burden of work and home, have the least. Employed women with young children are the most pressed. Lower fertility rates have a mixed effect on free time. While this chapter has shown the limiting effect of the presence of children on free time, lower fertility rates also mean higher labour force participation rates. Unemployment also augments available free time, especially for males. Even though female job seekers turn part of their involuntary free time to domestic duties, unemployment tends to augment available free time for both men and women.

Retirees spend more time watching television and reading, on sports and hobbies, and on organizational, voluntary and religious activity. Retirees, however, spend the least time socializing with family and friends. More research is required to determine if this free time allocation represents a real choice on how elderly Canadians wish to spend their time, or if it is a fundamental problem in our social system, representing a lack of social and economic support.

Averaged over all days of the week and the total population, free time tends to run, for a sample of countries, between five and six hours per day. Thus, for example, free time allocations in Italy (1989), Australia (1988), Finland (1987-1988) and the United States (1981) are 5.1, 5.5, 5.4 and 5.9 hours per day respectively. The people of France (1985-1986), with only 4.0 hours per day, register considerably less free time. Canadians with 5.5 hours of free time, are somewhat below the United States but appear to be generally similar to the several countries reported. In general, men register higher amounts of free time than women do, as was noted above for Canada where men had about 0.5 hours per day more. However, recent analysis using data from Japan (1985), the United States (1981), Norway (1980-1981) and Australia (1988) show an equal distribution of free time in these countries (Juster and Stafford, 1990 and ABS, 1988).

Internationally, free time has been growing slowly over the past three decades (Niemi, 1990). In Finland, over the population aged 10 to 64, free time was one hour a week higher in 1987 than it was in 1979 (Niemi and Paakkonen, 1990). Between 1975 and 1985 in France, for the population aged 18 years and over, free time was up 0.6 hours per day, 4.2 hours per week (Grimler and Roy, 1987).

TABLE 10

Average time spent¹ on selected free time activities for the population 15 years and over by selected characteristics and gender, Canada, 1986

Selected characteristics	Free time activities									
	Total ² free time	Organizational, voluntary and religious		Entertainment (attending)		Sports and hobbies (participation)		Media and communication		
		Total	Religious practice	Total	Visit w/ friends	Total	Domestic crafts	Total	TV	Read ³
(Hours per day)										
Population 15+										
Both sexes	5.5	0.3	0.1	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.1	3.2	2.3	0.4
Male	5.7	0.2	0.1	1.3	0.7	0.8	0.0	3.4	2.6	0.5
Female	5.3	0.3	0.1	1.3	0.9	0.7	0.3	3.0	2.1	0.4
Age group										
15–24										
Both sexes	5.4	0.1	0.0	1.7	0.9	0.7	0.0	2.9	2.3	0.2
Male	5.9	0.1	0.0	1.7	0.9	0.9	0.0	3.2	2.6	0.3
Female	4.9	0.2	0.0	1.6	1.0	0.5	0.1	2.6	2.0	0.2
25–34										
Both sexes	4.8	0.2	0.0	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.1	2.6	2.0	0.3
Male	5.2	0.2	0.0	1.5	0.9	0.7	0.0	2.8	2.3	0.3
Female	4.4	0.2	0.1	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.2	2.4	1.7	0.3
35–44										
Both sexes	4.6	0.2	0.1	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.1	2.6	1.9	0.4
Male	4.7	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.0	2.8	2.2	0.4
Female	4.5	0.3	0.1	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.2	2.4	1.7	0.3
45–54										
Both sexes	5.2	0.3	0.1	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.1	3.2	2.4	0.4
Male	5.1	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.0	3.4	2.6	0.5
Female	5.3	0.4	0.1	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.2	3.0	2.1	0.4
55–64										
Both sexes	6.2	0.5	0.1	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.3	3.7	2.7	0.6
Male	6.2	0.4	0.1	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.0	4.0	2.9	0.7
Female	6.2	0.5	0.2	1.2	0.9	1.1	0.5	3.4	2.4	0.5
65+										
Both sexes	7.7	0.4	0.2	1.1	0.8	1.2	0.4	5.0	3.3	1.0
Male	8.0	0.4	0.2	1.1	0.8	1.1	0.0	5.5	3.7	1.2
Female	7.5	0.4	0.2	1.1	0.8	1.3	0.7	4.7	3.0	1.0
Labour force status										
Employed										
Both sexes	4.5	0.2	0.1	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.1	2.5	1.9	0.4
Male	4.7	0.2	0.0	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.0	2.8	2.1	0.4
Female	4.1	0.3	0.1	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.1	2.2	1.5	0.3
Looking for work										
Both sexes	7.7	0.2	0.1	2.1	1.4	1.0	0.1	4.4	3.5	0.3
Male	8.1	0.2	0.1	2.2	1.4	1.2	0.0	4.5	3.6	0.4
Female	6.6	0.1	0.0	1.8	1.2	0.7	0.2	4.0	3.2	0.3
Student										
Both sexes	4.9	0.1	0.1	1.4	0.8	0.7	0.0	2.7	2.0	0.2
Male	5.3	0.2	0.0	1.4	0.7	0.9	0.0	2.9	2.3	0.2
Female	4.4	0.1	0.1	1.5	0.8	0.4	0.0	2.4	1.7	0.2
Keeping house										
Both sexes	6.0	0.4	0.1	1.3	0.9	1.0	0.4	3.4	2.5	0.4
Male	6.5	0.3	0.2	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.1	4.6	3.9	0.4
Female	6.0	0.4	0.1	1.3	0.9	1.0	0.4	3.4	2.5	0.4
Retired										
Both sexes	8.0	0.4	0.1	1.1	0.8	1.3	0.3	5.3	3.5	1.1
Male	8.3	0.4	0.1	1.1	0.8	1.2	0.0	5.6	3.9	1.1
Female	7.7	0.4	0.1	1.1	0.8	1.3	0.7	4.9	3.1	1.0
Other										
Both sexes	6.9	0.4	0.0	1.4	0.9	1.0	0.1	4.1	3.1	0.6
Male	7.9	0.4	0.0	1.3	0.7	1.3	0.0	4.9	3.8	0.8
Female	5.7	0.3	0.1	1.5	1.1	0.7	0.3	3.1	2.3	0.4
Day of week										
Weekday										
Both sexes	4.7	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.1	3.0	2.2	0.4
Male	4.9	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.0	3.1	2.3	0.4
Female	4.6	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.3	2.8	2.0	0.4
Saturday										
Both sexes	7.0	0.2	0.1	2.4	1.3	1.0	0.2	3.5	2.5	0.5
Male	7.4	0.2	0.0	2.2	1.1	1.1	0.0	4.0	3.0	0.5
Female	6.7	0.2	0.1	2.5	1.5	0.9	0.3	3.0	2.1	0.5
Sunday										
Both sexes	7.5	0.6	0.3	2.1	1.6	0.9	0.1	3.9	2.9	0.6
Male	7.9	0.4	0.3	2.2	1.6	0.9	0.0	4.4	3.4	0.6
Female	7.0	0.7	0.3	2.0	1.6	0.8	0.3	3.5	2.4	0.5

TABLE 10
Average time spent¹ on selected free time activities for the population 15 years and over by selected characteristics and gender, Canada, 1986 — Concluded

Selected characteristics	Free time activities									
	Total ² free time	Organizational, voluntary and religious		Entertainment (attending)		Sports and hobbies (participation)		Media and communication		
		Total	Religious practice	Total	Visit w/ friends	Total	Domestic crafts	Total	TV	Read ³
(Hours per day)										
Size of community										
CMA/Pop. 100,000 or more										
Both sexes	5.3	0.2	0.1	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.1	3.2	2.3	0.5
Male	5.5	0.2	0.0	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.0	3.3	2.4	0.5
Female	5.2	0.2	0.1	1.3	0.9	0.7	0.2	3.0	2.1	0.4
CA/Pop. 10,000–99,999										
Both sexes	5.5	0.3	0.1	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.2	3.2	2.4	0.4
Male	5.8	0.2	0.1	1.3	0.7	0.7	0.0	3.5	2.7	0.5
Female	5.3	0.3	0.1	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.3	3.0	2.1	0.4
Rural/Pop. 9,999 or less										
Both sexes	5.8	0.3	0.1	1.4	0.9	0.9	0.2	3.2	2.4	0.4
Male	6.0	0.2	0.1	1.4	0.8	0.9	0.0	3.4	2.8	0.3
Female	5.5	0.4	0.1	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.4	2.9	2.0	0.4
Living arrangement ⁴										
W/ partner & child(ren) under 25										
Both sexes	4.6	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.1	2.7	2.0	0.3
Male	4.7	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.0	2.9	2.2	0.4
Female	4.4	0.3	0.1	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.2	2.5	1.8	0.3
W/ partner, no child(ren) under 25										
Both sexes	6.1	0.3	0.1	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.2	3.7	2.6	0.6
Male	6.3	0.4	0.1	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.0	4.1	3.0	0.7
Female	5.8	0.3	0.1	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.4	3.3	2.3	0.5
Lone parent w/ child(ren) under 25										
Both sexes	5.2	0.2	0.1	1.5	1.0	0.6	0.1	2.9	2.1	0.3
Male	5.5	0.0	0.0	2.2	1.1	0.6	--	2.7	2.1	0.4
Female	5.1	0.2	0.1	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.1	2.9	2.1	0.3
Lone parent w/ child(ren) 25+										
Both sexes	6.4	0.4	0.1	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.3	4.4	3.4	0.5
Male	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Female	6.3	0.5	0.1	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.4	4.3	3.2	0.6
Child 15–24 w/ both parents										
Both sexes	5.5	0.1	0.0	1.6	0.9	0.7	0.0	3.0	2.4	0.2
Male	6.0	0.1	0.0	1.8	1.0	1.0	--	3.2	2.6	0.2
Female	4.7	0.2	0.1	1.4	0.8	0.4	0.0	2.7	2.0	0.2
Child 15–24 w/ lone parent										
Both sexes	5.7	0.2	0.0	2.1	1.1	0.6	0.0	2.8	2.1	0.1
Male	6.3	0.3	--	1.7	1.0	0.8	--	3.5	2.8	0.2
Female	5.0	0.1	0.0	2.4	1.3	0.4	0.0	2.2	1.5	0.1
Child 25+ w/ parent(s)										
Both sexes	7.2	0.4	0.1	1.1	0.7	1.3	0.1	4.4	3.3	0.3
Male	7.1	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.6	1.3	--	4.7	3.8	0.3
Female	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
With non-relative(s) only										
Both sexes	5.9	0.3	0.2	1.7	0.9	0.7	0.1	3.1	2.2	0.5
Male	6.0	0.1	0.1	1.6	0.8	0.7	0.0	3.6	2.6	0.6
Female	5.9	0.7	0.4	1.9	1.1	0.7	0.2	2.6	1.7	0.3
Alone										
Both sexes	6.6	0.3	0.1	1.6	1.0	0.9	0.3	3.8	2.6	0.8
Male	6.4	0.2	0.0	1.8	1.1	0.8	0.0	3.6	2.5	0.6
Female	6.8	0.3	0.1	1.4	1.0	1.0	0.5	4.0	2.6	0.9
Other										
Both sexes	6.5	0.1	0.0	1.4	1.1	1.1	0.4	3.7	2.8	0.4
Male	6.4	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.0	0.8	--	3.9	3.1	0.3
Female	6.5	0.2	0.1	1.3	1.1	1.4	0.7	3.7	2.5	0.5

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¹ Averaged over a 7 day week.² Subtotals may not add to total due to rounding.³ Includes reading books and magazines (code 93) and newspapers (code 94).⁴ "Children" and "Child" refer only to single children (i.e., those never married) living at home.

TABLE 11

Average time spent¹ on selected free time activities for participants 15 years and over by selected characteristics and gender, Canada, 1986

Selected characteristics	Free time activities								
	Total free time	Organizational, voluntary and religious		Entertainment (attending)		Sports and hobbies (participation)		Media and communication	
		Total	Religious practice	Total	Visit w/ friends	Total	Domestic crafts	Total	TV Read ²
(Hours per day)									
Population 15+									
Both sexes	5.7	2.6	1.4	3.5	2.8	2.6	2.6	3.7	3.1 1.5
Male	6.0	2.8	1.4	3.6	3.0	2.7	--	3.9	3.3 1.5
Female	5.5	2.5	1.4	3.3	2.7	2.5	2.6	3.4	2.9 1.4
Age group									
15-24									
Both sexes	5.7	2.5	1.4	3.8	2.9	2.5	2.8	3.4	3.1 1.3
Male	6.2	2.7	--	3.9	3.1	2.7	--	3.7	3.4 1.4
Female	5.1	2.4	1.4	3.6	2.7	2.3	2.8	3.1	2.9 1.1
25-34									
Both sexes	5.1	2.6	1.5	3.5	2.7	2.6	2.5	3.1	2.8 1.2
Male	5.5	3.0	1.6	3.9	2.9	2.8	--	3.3	3.1 1.1
Female	4.7	2.2	1.4	3.2	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.9	2.5 1.2
35-44									
Both sexes	4.8	2.8	1.6	3.2	2.7	2.5	2.3	3.0	2.7 1.2
Male	5.0	2.7	--	3.3	2.9	2.9	--	3.2	2.9 1.3
Female	4.7	2.9	1.8	3.2	2.6	2.2	2.4	2.9	2.6 1.1
45-54									
Both sexes	5.4	3.1	1.6	3.2	2.8	2.4	2.0	3.6	3.1 1.3
Male	5.3	3.3	--	3.1	3.0	2.3	--	3.9	3.3 1.4
Female	5.5	3.0	1.5	3.2	2.6	2.4	2.0	3.4	3.0 1.2
55-64									
Both sexes	6.5	2.9	1.3	3.4	2.8	2.6	2.6	4.1	3.4 1.7
Male	6.5	3.3	--	3.5	2.9	2.5	--	4.5	3.6 1.8
Female	6.4	2.6	1.3	3.2	2.8	2.8	2.6	3.9	3.2 1.5
65+									
Both sexes	7.8	2.2	1.2	3.3	2.8	2.8	3.1	5.3	3.9 2.1
Male	8.2	2.2	1.3	3.3	2.8	2.6	--	5.7	4.1 2.2
Female	7.6	2.2	1.2	3.3	2.8	2.9	3.1	5.0	3.7 2.0
Labour force status									
Employed									
Both sexes	4.8	2.8	1.5	3.6	2.9	2.4	2.4	3.0	2.7 1.2
Male	5.0	2.9	1.4	3.7	3.0	2.5	--	3.2	2.9 1.3
Female	4.4	2.8	1.5	3.4	2.7	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.3 1.1
Looking for work									
Both sexes	7.7	2.9	--	4.1	3.2	3.2	--	4.7	4.0 1.3
Male	8.1	--	--	4.3	3.4	3.4	--	4.9	4.2 1.3
Female	6.7	--	--	3.6	2.8	2.6	--	4.2	3.6 1.3
Student									
Both sexes	5.2	2.1	1.2	3.5	2.7	2.4	--	3.2	2.8 1.2
Male	5.7	2.6	--	3.4	3.0	2.5	--	3.4	3.1 1.4
Female	4.7	1.8	--	3.6	2.5	2.2	--	2.9	2.6 1.0
Keeping house									
Both sexes	6.2	2.6	1.5	3.2	2.6	2.6	2.6	3.8	3.2 1.4
Male	6.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.9	4.5 --
Female	6.1	2.6	1.5	3.2	2.6	2.6	2.6	3.8	3.2 1.4
Retired									
Both sexes	8.1	2.4	1.2	3.1	2.7	2.8	3.0	5.6	4.1 2.2
Male	8.4	2.6	1.3	3.2	2.8	2.6	--	5.9	4.3 2.2
Female	7.8	2.1	1.2	3.1	2.7	2.9	2.9	5.2	3.8 2.2
Other									
Both sexes	7.3	3.0	--	3.2	2.7	3.2	--	4.7	4.3 2.1
Male	8.3	--	--	3.1	2.2	3.8	--	5.5	4.9 2.7
Female	6.0	--	--	3.4	3.1	2.4	--	3.8	3.4 1.3
Day of week									
Weekday									
Both sexes	5.0	2.6	1.2	2.9	2.3	2.5	2.6	3.4	2.9 1.3
Male	5.2	3.1	1.3	3.1	2.5	2.5	--	3.6	3.1 1.4
Female	4.9	2.4	1.2	2.8	2.2	2.5	2.6	3.3	2.8 1.3
Saturday									
Both sexes	7.2	2.8	1.4	4.5	3.5	3.0	2.4	4.1	3.5 1.7
Male	7.6	3.6	--	4.4	3.5	3.4	--	4.5	3.9 1.8
Female	6.8	2.3	1.5	4.5	3.4	2.7	2.4	3.7	3.1 1.6
Sunday									
Both sexes	7.6	2.6	1.6	4.0	3.4	2.7	3.1	4.4	3.8 1.8
Male	8.3	2.1	1.5	4.5	3.7	2.9	--	4.8	4.2 1.9
Female	7.1	2.9	1.6	3.6	3.2	2.6	3.2	4.1	3.4 1.8

TABLE 11
Average time spent¹ on selected free time activities for participants 15 years and over by selected characteristics and gender, Canada, 1986 — Concluded

Selected characteristics	Free time activities									
	Total free time	Organizational, voluntary and religious		Entertainment (attending)		Sports and hobbies (participation)		Media and communication		
		Total	Religious practice	Total	Visit w/ friends	Total	Domestic crafts	Total	TV	Read ²
(Hours per day)										
Size of community										
CMA/Pop. 100,000 or more										
Both sexes	5.6	2.6	1.3	3.6	2.9	2.4	2.6	3.6	3.1	1.5
Male	5.7	3.0	1.3	3.7	3.0	2.5	--	3.8	3.2	1.6
Female	5.4	2.4	1.2	3.5	2.8	2.3	2.6	3.4	2.9	1.3
CA/Pop. 10,000–99,999										
Both sexes	5.8	2.4	1.3	3.4	2.8	2.7	2.6	3.7	3.2	1.4
Male	6.1	2.7	1.3	3.5	3.0	2.7	--	4.0	3.4	1.5
Female	5.6	2.2	1.4	3.4	2.6	2.8	2.6	3.5	3.0	1.3
Rural/Pop. 9,999 or less										
Both sexes	6.0	2.9	1.7	3.3	2.6	2.9	2.7	3.7	3.2	1.5
Male	6.3	2.6	1.5	3.7	2.8	3.0	--	4.0	3.6	1.4
Female	5.7	3.0	1.9	3.0	2.4	2.7	2.7	3.4	2.8	1.7
Living arrangement ³										
W/ partner & child(ren) under 25										
Both sexes	4.8	2.6	1.4	3.1	2.6	2.5	2.2	3.1	2.7	1.2
Male	5.0	2.9	1.6	3.3	2.8	2.9	--	3.3	2.9	1.3
Female	4.7	2.4	1.4	3.0	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.9	2.6	1.1
W/ partner, no child(ren) under 25										
Both sexes	6.3	2.6	1.3	3.5	2.8	2.5	2.5	4.2	3.4	1.7
Male	6.6	2.8	1.3	3.6	2.8	2.4	--	4.6	3.7	1.8
Female	6.0	2.4	1.2	3.5	2.8	2.6	2.6	3.7	3.0	1.5
Lone parent w/ child(ren) under 25										
Both sexes	5.4	2.8	--	3.5	2.7	2.3	--	3.3	2.9	1.5
Male	5.9	--	--	4.1	2.6	--	--	3.4	3.0	--
Female	5.3	2.9	--	3.3	2.7	2.5	--	3.3	2.9	1.4
Lone parent w/ child(ren) 25+										
Both sexes	6.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.2	5.0	--
Male	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Female	6.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.1	4.9	--
Child 15–24 w/ both parents										
Both sexes	5.8	2.6	--	3.8	3.1	2.6	--	3.5	3.2	1.2
Male	6.5	--	--	4.0	3.4	2.9	--	3.7	3.4	1.3
Female	5.0	2.6	--	3.4	2.8	2.0	--	3.2	2.9	1.1
Child 15–24 w/ lone parent										
Both sexes	5.7	--	--	4.6	3.3	2.3	--	3.2	2.9	0.8
Male	6.4	--	--	4.5	3.4	2.3	--	3.6	3.2	--
Female	5.1	--	--	4.7	3.1	--	--	2.8	2.4	--
Child 25+ w/ parent(s)										
Both sexes	7.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.9	4.6	--
Male	7.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.3	5.1	--
Female	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
With non-relative(s) only										
Both sexes	6.1	--	--	3.7	2.7	2.6	--	3.8	3.4	1.6
Male	6.2	--	--	3.7	2.6	2.5	--	4.2	3.8	2.1
Female	6.1	--	--	3.8	2.7	2.8	--	3.3	2.8	1.1
Alone										
Both sexes	6.8	2.5	1.2	3.4	2.8	2.8	3.1	4.4	3.5	1.9
Male	6.7	3.4	--	3.7	3.1	2.8	--	4.2	3.6	1.8
Female	6.9	2.2	1.3	3.2	2.6	2.8	3.0	4.5	3.4	2.0
Other										
Both sexes	6.6	--	--	3.9	3.6	3.0	--	4.3	3.7	1.7
Male	6.5	--	--	3.8	3.2	2.1	--	4.2	4.0	--
Female	6.6	--	--	4.0	3.9	3.7	--	4.3	3.5	1.9

General Social Survey, 1986

¹ Averaged over a 7 day week.² Includes reading books and magazines (code 93) and newspapers (code 94).³ "Children" and "Child" refer only to single children (i.e., those never married) living at home.

TABLE 12

Participation rate in selected free time activities for the population 15 years and over by selected characteristics and gender, Canada, 1986

Selected characteristics	Free time activities									
	Total free time	Organizational, voluntary and religious		Entertainment (attending)		Sports and hobbies (participation)		Media and communication		
		Total	Religious practice	Total	Visit w/ friends	Total	Domestic crafts	Total	TV	Read ¹
(Percent)										
Population 15+										
Both sexes	96	10	6	37	29	29	6	87	75	30
Male	95	8	4	35	25	29	--	88	77	31
Female	96	12	7	39	32	30	11	86	72	30
Age group										
15-24										
Both sexes	95	6	3	44	32	27	1	85	73	18
Male	94	5	--	44	29	32	--	86	76	19
Female	95	6	4	45	36	22	2	84	70	17
25-34										
Both sexes	94	7	3	40	32	25	3	83	71	24
Male	94	6	3	39	30	24	--	84	73	23
Female	95	7	4	40	35	26	6	83	68	26
35-44										
Both sexes	95	8	4	34	25	26	5	87	71	30
Male	94	5	--	31	22	24	--	88	74	30
Female	95	10	6	37	28	28	9	85	68	31
45-54										
Both sexes	96	11	7	31	24	27	6	88	75	34
Male	96	7	--	26	17	26	--	89	78	38
Female	96	15	10	36	30	27	11	88	72	31
55-64										
Both sexes	96	17	9	33	28	36	11	89	79	39
Male	95	13	--	29	21	33	--	89	81	42
Female	97	20	13	37	34	39	20	89	77	36
65+										
Both sexes	98	17	13	34	29	43	14	93	85	49
Male	98	16	12	34	28	42	--	95	88	53
Female	99	18	13	33	29	44	23	92	82	47
Labour force status										
Employed										
Both sexes	94	7	4	34	25	23	2	84	71	29
Male	94	6	3	33	23	23	--	85	74	29
Female	94	9	6	36	28	22	6	82	65	28
Looking for work										
Both sexes	99	7	--	51	42	33	--	93	87	25
Male	99	--	--	51	41	35	--	92	86	28
Female	99	--	--	51	44	27	--	93	89	20
Student										
Both sexes	93	7	4	40	29	28	--	84	70	18
Male	94	6	--	40	25	35	--	87	74	18
Female	93	8	--	41	33	19	--	81	66	18
Keeping house										
Both sexes	98	14	8	40	35	37	15	90	78	31
Male	99	--	--	--	--	--	--	93	87	--
Female	98	14	8	41	35	37	16	90	78	31
Retired										
Both sexes	99	16	10	35	29	46	11	95	86	51
Male	98	16	9	34	27	46	--	96	90	53
Female	99	16	12	36	32	46	23	94	82	48
Other										
Both sexes	95	12	--	42	33	32	--	87	74	28
Male	94	--	--	41	30	34	--	90	78	28
Female	95	--	--	44	37	30	--	84	68	28
Day of week										
Weekday										
Both sexes	95	8	3	30	23	28	6	87	75	30
Male	94	6	2	29	21	28	--	87	77	31
Female	95	9	5	32	26	29	11	87	73	30
Saturday										
Both sexes	98	8	4	53	39	32	7	85	73	29
Male	97	6	--	50	32	31	--	88	77	29
Female	99	10	5	57	45	32	13	82	69	29
Sunday										
Both sexes	98	21	19	53	46	32	5	88	76	32
Male	96	18	17	50	42	32	--	91	81	33
Female	99	24	21	55	49	32	8	86	71	30

TABLE 12

Participation rate in selected free time activities for the population 15 years and over by selected characteristics and gender, Canada, 1986 — Concluded

Selected characteristics	Free time activities								
	Total free time	Organizational, voluntary and religious		Entertainment (attending)		Sports and hobbies (participation)		Media and communication	
		Total	Religious practice	Total	Visit w/ friends	Total	Domestic crafts	Total	TV Read ¹
(Percent)									
Size of community									
CMA/Pop. 100,000 or more	96	9	5	36	28	29	5	87	74 33
Both sexes	95	7	3	34	24	29	--	88	76 34
Male	96	10	7	38	31	28	9	87	72 31
Female									
CA/Pop. 10,000–99,999	95	11	7	37	28	28	6	87	75 31
Both sexes	94	9	5	37	25	27	--	89	79 31
Male	95	13	8	37	31	30	11	85	72 31
Female									
Rural/Pop. 9,999 or less	96	11	6	41	33	32	8	86	75 23
Both sexes	95	8	5	38	29	31	--	86	79 21
Male	96	14	7	44	36	33	15	85	72 25
Female									
Living arrangement²									
W/ partner & child(ren) under 25	95	9	5	32	24	25	5	87	74 29
Both sexes	95	7	3	29	20	22	--	87	77 30
Male	95	12	7	36	29	28	10	86	70 28
Female									
W/ partner, no child(ren) under 25	96	12	7	34	29	34	8	88	78 37
Both sexes	96	12	7	31	24	33	--	89	81 40
Male	96	12	8	38	34	35	15	87	75 34
Female									
Lone parent w/ child(ren) under 25	95	7	--	42	36	26	--	87	73 24
Both sexes	93	--	--	53	42	--	--	78	69 --
Male	95	8	--	39	34	25	--	89	74 24
Female									
Lone parent w/ child(ren) 25+	97	--	--	--	--	--	--	85	68 --
Both sexes	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Male	97	--	--	--	--	--	--	84	66 --
Female									
Child 15–24 w/ both parents	94	5	--	42	29	28	--	85	75 18
Both sexes	93	--	--	44	28	34	--	86	78 19
Male	95	8	--	40	30	21	--	84	71 17
Female									
Child 15–24 w/ lone parent	99	--	--	44	35	28	--	87	74 18
Both sexes	99	--	--	38	28	36	--	96	86 --
Male	99	--	--	51	41	--	--	78	63 --
Female									
Child 25+ w/ parent(s)	97	--	--	--	--	--	--	89	73 --
Both sexes	97	--	--	--	--	--	--	89	75 --
Male	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Female									
With non-relative(s) only	96	--	--	46	35	27	--	83	64 29
Both sexes	96	--	--	44	32	28	--	84	69 29
Male	97	--	--	49	39	25	--	81	60 29
Female									
Alone	97	11	7	46	37	34	10	88	74 39
Both sexes	96	6	--	48	35	30	--	86	70 34
Male	98	14	10	44	38	37	16	89	77 42
Female									
Other	98	--	--	37	30	38	--	87	75 23
Both sexes	97	--	--	43	32	39	--	92	80 --
Male	98	--	--	33	29	36	--	84	72 25
Female									

General Social Survey, 1986

¹ Includes reading books and magazines (code 93) and newspapers (code 94).

² "Children" and "Child" refer only to single children (i.e., those never married) living at home.

CHAPTER 3

TIME USE BY LOCATION AND SOCIAL CONTACTS

This chapter focuses on the time Canadians spend at various locations and the time spent with various social contacts.

3.1 LOCATION OF ACTIVITIES

HIGHLIGHTS

- On an average day, Canadians aged 15 years and over spend 15.7 hours at home.
- Time spent at home increases continually with age, from an average of 14.1 hours for persons 15 to 24 years of age, to 19.3 hours per day for persons 65 years and over.
- Time spent at home remains fairly constant for males up to age 55, however, time spent for females increases gradually with age.
- Children 15 to 24 years of age who live with a lone parent, spend an average of 13 hours per day at home, less time than any other individuals.
- Whether Canadians drive or use public transit, they spend about the same amount of time on transportation. The 69% of the population who travel by car average 1.3 hours per day, about the same time as the 11% of the population who use public transportation.

METHODS

The location of each activity was recorded in the diary (GSS 2-2, Section D). Since an individual could only be

one place at a time, the sum of time spent totalled across all locations is 24 hours. The data recorded permits the identification of the following three fixed site and five travel location categories: (1) at respondent's home, (2) at work place, (3) at other place, (4) in car, (5) walking, (6) on bus or subway, (7) in other transit (e.g. bicycle), (8) in transit - not stated. When the location was not specified and could not be derived, code 9, Not stated, was used.

RESULTS

Text Table L and Figure P show that Canadians aged 15 years and over spend an average of 15.7 hours per day at home, 2.6 hours at work and 3.6 hours per day at "other places". Total transit time averages 1.4 hours per day with the major portion, 0.9 hours, spent in a car. Men average less time at home and more time at each other location than women do. The data suggest that labour force status has an important factor influence on where people spend their time.

Age

Time spent at various locations varies by age. Individuals aged 15 to 24 spend the least time at home, an average of 14.1 hours per day, and the most time in other places (i.e. neither at home nor at work), 5.5 hours (Table 13 and Figure Q). This reflects, among other things, the amount of time spent at school. Men in each of the three age groups between 15 and 44 average the same amount of

TEXT TABLE L

Average time spent¹ at various locations for the population 15 years and over and participants and participation rate by gender, Canada, 1986

Locations	Population 15+			Participants			Participation rate		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	(Hours per day) ²			(Hours per day)			(Percent)		
Population 15+	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	100	100	100
Home	15.7	14.5	16.7	15.9	14.8	16.9	99	99	99
Work	2.6	3.3	1.9	7.4	7.8	7.0	35	43	27
Other places	3.6	3.8	3.4	4.9	5.1	4.7	73	74	72
Transit									
Total(2)	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.6	1.8	1.4	86	90	83
Car	0.9	1.1	0.8	1.3	1.4	1.2	69	74	65
Foot	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.9	0.7	25	24	26
Bus/Subway	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	11	10	13
Other transit	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.1	1.4	0.8	14	16	12
Not stated	0.8	0.8	0.8	4.0	4.1	3.9	20	19	20

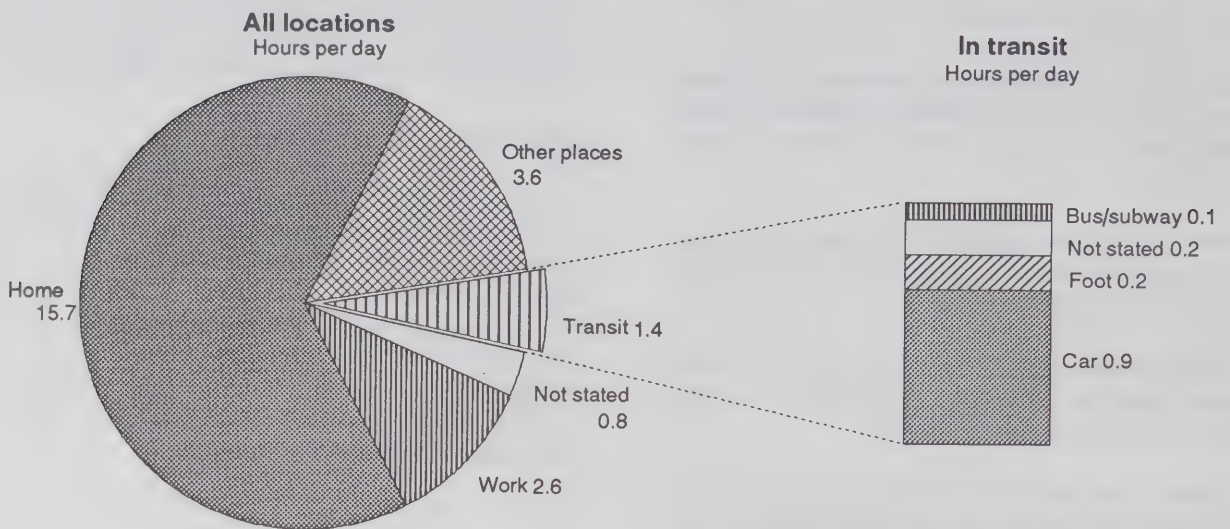
General Social Survey, 1986

¹ Averaged over a 7 day week.

² Subtotals may not add to total due to rounding.

Figure P

Average time spent(1) at various locations for the population 15 years and over, Canada, 1986

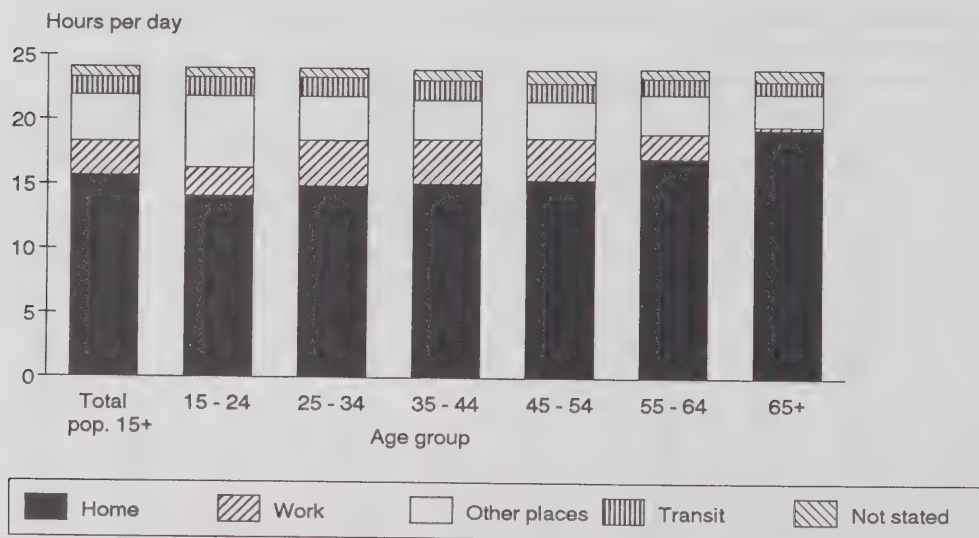


(1) Averaged over a 7 day week

General Social Survey, 1986

Figure Q

Average time spent(1) at various locations for the population 15 years and over by age group, Canada, 1986



(1) Averaged over a 7 day week

General Social Survey, 1986

time at home, 13.7 hours per day. This regularity is achieved by offsetting male differences in time spent in other locations among age groups. The amount of time women spend at home increases with age. There is a sharp jump in the time spent at home by women for the age group 25 to 34, reflecting increased time spent at domestic responsibilities. Time at home increases for both men and women at age group 55 to 64 and again for those over 65 reflecting the retirement years.

The amount of time spent at the workplace is fairly constant between 25 and 54 years of age, ranging from 3.2 hours to 3.5 hours. For women the time at work is highest for the 25 to 34 year age group and for men it is highest for the 35 to 44 year old age group. Approximately 45 percent of Canadians between the ages of 25 and 44 were at a workplace on an average day (Table 15). Both time spent and presence at the workplace are somewhat diminished for the age group 55 to 64 who, on an average day, average 1.9 hours there (2.9 hours for men and 1.0 for women). Approximately 27 percent of this age group were at a workplace on an average day. The age group 65 and over registers only 0.3 hours per day at the work place. This reflects the fact that only 6 percent of the total population 65 years of age and over recorded being at a workplace.

Examination of time allocated by Canadians actually at a workplace on diary day (i.e. participants) reveals that an average of 7.4 hours are spent there (Table 14). Age has relatively little effect on the amount of time participants spend at the workplace. Excluding the age group 65 and over, which averages only 5.0 hours at the workplace, time at the workplace ranges from 7.1 hours for Canadians aged 55 to 64, to 7.7 hours for Canadians aged 25 to 34.

On an average day, 73 percent of Canadians spend time at a place other than home, work or transit (Table 14). Those that do, average 4.9 hours per day at such locations (Table 13). There is very little variability across age groups in the amount of time spent at other places, with the exception of Canadians aged 15 to 24. This group (for whom school could be a major location) averages 6.6 hours per day at places other than home, work or in transit. Time recorded by other age groups actually at other places, only ranges from 4.0 hours for Canadians aged 65 and over to 4.6 hours for Canadians aged 25 to 34.

Labour force status

Individuals working for pay, spend the least time at home, 13.7 hours per day, and retired individuals and people keeping house average the most (roughly 19.2 hours per day) (Table 13). In general, while women in all labour

force groups spend more time at home, group by group the differences in time spent between men and women are not large. This suggests that gender differences in time spent at home observed elsewhere are highly influenced by gender differences in labour force status. Additionally, there is little gender difference, across labour force status groups in time spent at places other than home, work or transit. Males who are working or looking for work spend more time than their female counterparts in other places, while females keeping house, retired or other, spend more time in other places than comparable males. These relationships are mirrored among participants as well (Table 14).

Living arrangement

The amount of time spent at home varies greatly according to living arrangements. Single children aged 15 to 24 and living in one parent families spend the least time at home, an average of 13 hours per day, and lone parents living with children aged 25 or more spend the most time at home, an average of 18.7 hours per day (Table 13). Both male and female lone parents with younger children spend less time at home (averaging 13.3 and 16.2 hours per day) than do male and female parents living with a partner and a child(ren) (14.1 and 17.4 hours per day). For single children 15 to 24 living in lone parent families, a reduced participation rate (only 95 percent of children living with a lone parent, Table 15) suggests that the lower amount of time at home could arise from the fact that the child is spending time with the other parent away from their regular home. Upon observing only those who are at home, once again it is the group “children 15 to 24 years and living with a lone parent”, that spend the least amount of time there (an average of 13.6 hours per day). This is about one-half an hour less time at home than for persons in any other living arrangement.

Time at work is greatest for individuals living with a partner and a child, an average of 3.2 hours per day. Lone parents with younger children were second, averaging 2.8 hours per day at work (Table 13). Regardless of living arrangement, women spend less time at a workplace than men reflecting women’s lower rate of participation in the labour force and higher rate of part-time employment.

Time spent at other places is significantly greater for children 15 to 24 living with lone parents, an average of 6.9 hours per day. Female children of lone parents average 7.6 hours and comparable males average 6.3 hours per day in places other than home, work or transit. The next greatest amount of time at other places is the 5.7 hours spent by children 15 to 24 living with two parents. The great amount of time away from home for these

groups reflects, partially, their time at school.

Day of week

Not surprisingly, Canadians spend the least amount of time at home on weekdays, averaging 15.2 hours per day and the most time at home on Sundays, an average of 17.7 hours (Table 13). Conversely, time spent at work is greatest on weekdays, 3.3 hours and least on Sundays 0.7 hours. Persons actually at work on weekend days, i.e. participants, spend less time there, 6.2 hours on Saturday and 5.9 hours on Sunday, than is spent at work on weekdays (Table 14). Time spent at work, by those males actually working weekends, is virtually equal on Saturday and Sunday, 6.3 and 6.4 hours respectively. Women reporting spending some time at work, average somewhat fewer hours on Sundays, 4.8, than on Saturdays, 6.1. Overall, 14 percent of the population spends time at a workplace on Saturdays and 13 percent spend time there on Sundays (Table 15).

Time spent at places other than home or work, is significantly greater on Saturdays (an average of 4.8 hours) than on either weekdays (3.3 hours) or Sundays (3.7 hours).

Total transit time is fairly constant throughout the week at 1.4 hours Monday through Saturday, and 1.1 hours on Sunday. While 14% of the population travel by bus or subway on weekdays, only 7% do so on Saturday and 5% on Sunday. This decline suggests that some other mode of transportation is used for weekend travel. Travel by car is most popular, varying only slightly from a 66% participation rate on Sunday to 70% on weekdays and 72% on Saturday.

Size of community

The amount of time spent at home increases as urban size decreases, (Table 13). This is equally true for men and women. Persons living in Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) of 100,000 or more average 15.5 hours at home compared to 16.2 hours for persons in small urban and rural areas. Actually, persons living in middle-sized urban areas spend only slightly more time at home, 15.6 hours, than persons in large urban areas. Time spent at the work place, in contrast, declines as the size of the community decreases. Again there is little difference between large and middle size urban areas, averaging 2.7 hours and 2.6 hours per day at a work place respectively. Persons living in small urban and rural areas average only 2.2 hours at a workplace other than their home.

Time spent at places other than home, work or transit does not differ much among communities of different sizes. It ranges only from an average of 3.5 hours per day in small

urban and rural areas to 3.7 hours in middle sized urban areas.

Contrary to popular opinion, travel time differs little among communities of different sizes. On average, the amount of time allocated to travel for people in large urban, middle urban and small urban and rural communities is 1.4, 1.3, 1.4 hours per day respectively. Participation in travel is, however, lower in the smaller areas, 82 percent compared with 88 percent in both larger size groupings (Table 15). Persons who do travel average approximately 1.6 hours a day in both large urban and small urban and rural areas (Table 14).

DISCUSSION

Averaged over all Canadians aged 15 years and over, the major portion of the day is spent at home, the next largest portion is spent at places other than home or work, and the least time is spent at a workplace. The focus of the activity of Canadians is related both to personal characteristics such as age and to characteristics such as their living arrangements, the size of community in which they live and the day of the week. Given these, and other characteristics, the amount of time spent in particular settings can vary greatly. Specific observations, noted above, such as the lower home time of children in lone parent households and the high home time of retired individuals, are indicative of social issues deserving further study.

TABLE 13
Average time spent¹ at various locations for the population 15 years and over by selected characteristics and gender, Canada, 1986

Selected characteristics	Location									
	Total ²	Home	Work	Other places	Transit					Not stated
					Total ²	Car	Foot	Bus/Sub.	Other	
Population 15+										
Both sexes	24.0	15.7	2.6	3.6	1.4	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.8
Male	24.0	14.5	3.3	3.8	1.6	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.8
Female	24.0	16.7	1.9	3.4	1.2	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.8
Age group										
15-24										
Both sexes	24.0	14.1	2.2	5.5	1.5	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.7
Male	24.0	13.7	2.5	5.6	1.5	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.7
Female	24.0	14.6	1.9	5.3	1.4	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.7
25-34										
Both sexes	24.0	14.9	3.5	3.4	1.5	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.7
Male	24.0	13.7	4.2	3.7	1.7	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.7
Female	24.0	16.1	2.8	3.1	1.3	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.8
35-44										
Both sexes	24.0	15.1	3.4	3.1	1.5	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.8
Male	24.0	13.7	4.4	3.3	1.8	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.8
Female	24.0	16.5	2.5	2.9	1.2	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.9
45-54										
Both sexes	24.0	15.4	3.2	2.9	1.4	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.0
Male	24.0	13.9	4.3	3.0	1.6	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.1
Female	24.0	16.9	2.1	2.9	1.2	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.9
55-64										
Both sexes	24.0	17.1	1.9	3.0	1.3	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.7
Male	24.0	15.9	2.9	3.0	1.5	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.7
Female	24.0	18.2	1.0	3.1	1.1	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.7
65+										
Both sexes	24.0	19.3	0.3	2.5	1.0	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.9
Male	24.0	18.8	0.5	2.6	1.2	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.9
Female	24.0	19.7	0.2	2.5	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.8
Labour force status										
Employed										
Both sexes	24.0	13.7	4.8	3.2	1.6	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.7
Male	24.0	13.3	5.0	3.3	1.7	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.7
Female	24.0	14.3	4.4	3.1	1.4	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.8
Looking for work										
Both sexes	24.0	16.5	0.4	4.6	1.5	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.9
Male	24.0	16.2	0.4	4.7	1.6	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.2	1.0
Female	24.0	17.4	0.2	4.5	1.3	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5
Student										
Both sexes	24.0	14.3	0.6	6.9	1.4	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.8
Male	24.0	14.1	0.7	7.0	1.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.8
Female	24.0	14.5	0.5	6.8	1.5	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.7
Keeping house										
Both sexes	24.0	19.2	0.2	2.8	1.0	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.8
Male	24.0	18.5	0.2	2.7	1.4	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.3	1.2
Female	24.0	19.2	0.2	2.8	1.0	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.8
Retired										
Both sexes	24.0	19.3	0.1	2.7	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.9
Male	24.0	18.9	0.2	2.7	1.3	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.9
Female	24.0	19.7	0.0	2.7	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.9
Other										
Both sexes	24.0	17.1	0.7	3.5	1.3	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.2	1.3
Male	24.0	17.0	0.7	3.4	1.5	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.3	1.4
Female	24.0	17.2	0.8	3.6	1.1	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.2
Day of week										
Weekday										
Both sexes	24.0	15.2	3.3	3.3	1.4	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8
Male	24.0	13.9	4.2	3.5	1.7	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.8
Female	24.0	16.4	2.4	3.2	1.2	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.8
Saturday										
Both sexes	24.0	16.2	0.9	4.8	1.4	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.7
Male	24.0	15.5	1.2	5.0	1.6	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.7
Female	24.0	16.8	0.6	4.6	1.3	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.8
Sunday										
Both sexes	24.0	17.7	0.7	3.7	1.1	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.8
Male	24.0	16.8	1.1	3.9	1.2	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.9
Female	24.0	18.4	0.4	3.4	1.0	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.7

TABLE 13

Average time spent¹ at various locations for the population 15 years and over by selected characteristics and gender, Canada, 1986 — Concluded

Selected characteristics	Location									
	Total ²	Home	Work	Other places	Transit					Not stated
					Total ²	Car	Foot	Bus/Sub.	Other	
(Hours per day)										
Size of community										
CMA/Pop. 100,000 or more										
Both sexes	24.0	15.5	2.7	3.6	1.4	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.8
Male	24.0	14.4	3.5	3.8	1.6	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7
Female	24.0	16.5	2.0	3.4	1.3	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.8
CA/Pop. 10,000–99,999										
Both sexes	24.0	15.6	2.6	3.7	1.3	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.8
Male	24.0	14.5	3.4	3.8	1.4	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.8
Female	24.0	16.6	1.9	3.6	1.1	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.8
Rural/Pop. 9,999 or less										
Both sexes	24.0	16.2	2.2	3.5	1.4	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.7
Male	24.0	15.0	2.8	3.8	1.7	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.7
Female	24.0	17.2	1.6	3.3	1.1	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.8
Living arrangement ³										
W/ partner & child(ren) under 25										
Both sexes	24.0	15.7	3.2	2.9	1.4	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.8
Male	24.0	14.1	4.3	3.1	1.7	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.8
Female	24.0	17.4	2.0	2.6	1.2	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.8
W/ partner, no child(ren) under 25										
Both sexes	24.0	16.6	2.2	3.1	1.3	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.8
Male	24.0	15.7	2.7	3.3	1.5	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.8
Female	24.0	17.5	1.7	2.9	1.1	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.8
Lone parent w/ child(ren) under 25										
Both sexes	24.0	15.7	2.8	3.4	1.3	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.7
Male	24.0	13.3	4.9	3.8	1.8	1.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3
Female	24.0	16.2	2.4	3.3	1.2	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.9
Lone parent w/ child(ren) 25+										
Both sexes	24.0	18.7	0.7	2.3	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.5
Male	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Female	24.0	19.4	0.8	2.1	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.1
Child 15–24 w/ both parents										
Both sexes	24.0	14.1	2.1	5.7	1.5	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.7
Male	24.0	14.0	2.3	5.6	1.5	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6
Female	24.0	14.1	1.9	5.9	1.4	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.8
Child 15–24 w/ lone parent										
Both sexes	24.0	13.0	1.9	6.9	1.6	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.7
Male	24.0	13.5	1.9	6.3	1.5	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.7
Female	24.0	12.4	1.8	7.6	1.6	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.7
Child 25+ w/ parent(s)										
Both sexes	24.0	15.9	2.2	3.5	2.1	1.3	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.4
Male	24.0	16.1	2.4	3.1	1.9	1.0	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.5
Female	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
With non-relative(s) only										
Both sexes	24.0	13.9	2.6	4.9	1.5	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.2	1.1
Male	24.0	13.5	2.9	4.6	1.6	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.2	1.4
Female	24.0	14.3	2.3	5.2	1.4	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.8
Alone										
Both sexes	24.0	16.1	2.2	3.7	1.3	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.8
Male	24.0	14.6	3.1	4.1	1.5	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.7
Female	24.0	17.1	1.6	3.4	1.1	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.8
Other										
Both sexes	24.0	15.9	2.8	3.1	1.4	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.8
Male	24.0	14.3	4.0	3.5	1.8	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.5
Female	24.0	17.0	1.9	2.9	1.2	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.0

General Social Survey, 1986

¹ Averaged over a 7 day week.² Subtotals may not add to total due to rounding.³ "Children" and "Child" refer only to single children (i.e., those never married) living at home.

TABLE 14
Average time spent¹ at various locations for participants 15 years and over by selected characteristics and gender, Canada, 1986

Selected characteristics	Location									
	Total	Home	Work	Other places	Transit					Not stated
					Total	Car	Foot	Bus/Sub.	Other	
	(Hours per day)									
Population 15+										
Both sexes	24.0	15.9	7.4	4.9	1.6	1.3	0.8	1.3	1.1	4.0
Male	24.0	14.8	7.8	5.1	1.8	1.4	0.9	1.3	1.4	4.1
Female	24.0	16.9	7.0	4.7	1.4	1.2	0.7	1.2	0.8	3.9
Age group										
15-24										
Both sexes	24.0	14.4	7.3	6.6	1.6	1.1	0.7	1.2	1.0	4.0
Male	24.0	14.0	7.6	6.8	1.6	1.2	0.8	1.2	1.2	4.3
Female	24.0	14.9	6.9	6.4	1.5	1.1	0.6	1.2	0.8	3.8
25-34										
Both sexes	24.0	15.0	7.7	4.6	1.7	1.4	0.8	1.4	1.2	3.8
Male	24.0	13.9	7.9	5.0	1.8	1.5	0.8	1.5	1.5	3.8
Female	24.0	16.2	7.3	4.3	1.5	1.3	0.7	1.4	0.8	3.7
35-44										
Both sexes	24.0	15.3	7.5	4.3	1.7	1.4	0.8	1.3	1.3	3.7
Male	24.0	13.9	7.9	4.6	2.0	1.5	0.8	1.6	1.9	3.8
Female	24.0	16.6	7.0	4.0	1.4	1.2	0.7	1.1	0.6	3.7
45-54										
Both sexes	24.0	15.6	7.6	4.3	1.7	1.4	0.9	1.5	1.1	4.5
Male	24.0	14.1	8.0	4.5	1.9	1.6	0.9	--	1.4	4.7
Female	24.0	17.0	7.0	4.1	1.5	1.1	0.9	1.6	0.8	4.4
55-64										
Both sexes	24.0	17.3	7.1	4.3	1.5	1.2	0.9	1.5	1.0	4.1
Male	24.0	16.3	7.4	4.1	1.7	1.4	1.0	--	1.0	4.2
Female	24.0	18.3	6.3	4.4	1.4	1.1	0.7	1.3	1.0	4.0
65+										
Both sexes	24.0	19.5	5.0	4.0	1.4	1.2	0.9	1.1	0.6	4.1
Male	24.0	18.8	5.5	3.8	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.4	4.0
Female	24.0	19.9	4.3	4.1	1.2	1.1	0.7	1.1	0.8	4.3
Labour force status										
Employed										
Both sexes	24.0	13.8	7.8	4.5	1.7	1.4	0.7	1.3	1.3	3.9
Male	24.0	13.4	8.0	4.6	1.8	1.5	0.8	1.4	1.6	3.8
Female	24.0	14.4	7.5	4.3	1.5	1.2	0.6	1.3	0.7	4.1
Looking for work										
Both sexes	24.0	16.8	5.5	5.8	1.8	1.3	1.1	1.6	1.5	4.1
Male	24.0	16.4	--	5.9	1.9	1.4	1.1	--	1.4	4.2
Female	24.0	17.7	--	5.5	1.6	1.1	0.7	--	--	--
Student										
Both sexes	24.0	14.6	5.3	7.6	1.5	1.1	0.7	1.1	0.7	3.9
Male	24.0	14.4	5.6	7.7	1.5	1.0	0.7	1.1	0.7	4.8
Female	24.0	14.8	4.8	7.6	1.6	1.1	0.7	1.1	0.7	3.2
Keeping house										
Both sexes	24.0	19.3	3.3	4.0	1.4	1.2	0.8	1.3	0.7	3.7
Male	24.0	18.6	--	3.7	1.8	1.4	--	--	--	--
Female	24.0	19.3	3.4	4.0	1.4	1.1	0.8	1.2	0.6	3.7
Retired										
Both sexes	24.0	19.5	3.3	4.1	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.2	0.8	4.2
Male	24.0	19.1	3.5	4.0	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.2	0.7	3.9
Female	24.0	20.0	--	4.3	1.2	1.0	0.7	1.1	0.9	4.7
Other										
Both sexes	24.0	17.7	5.6	5.3	1.8	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.4	5.5
Male	24.0	17.6	5.2	5.0	1.9	1.4	1.4	--	1.7	5.6
Female	24.0	17.9	--	5.5	1.5	1.1	0.9	--	1.1	5.3
Day of week										
Weekday										
Both sexes	24.0	15.3	7.6	4.6	1.6	1.3	0.8	1.2	1.1	4.0
Male	24.0	14.1	8.0	4.8	1.8	1.4	0.9	1.2	1.5	4.2
Female	24.0	16.5	7.1	4.4	1.4	1.1	0.7	1.2	0.6	3.9
Saturday										
Both sexes	24.0	16.5	6.2	6.0	1.7	1.4	0.9	1.4	1.2	3.6
Male	24.0	15.8	6.3	6.3	1.8	1.5	1.1	1.9	1.1	3.4
Female	24.0	17.2	6.1	5.7	1.5	1.3	0.8	1.0	1.5	3.8
Sunday										
Both sexes	24.0	17.8	5.9	5.2	1.4	1.2	0.8	1.3	0.8	4.3
Male	24.0	17.1	6.4	5.3	1.5	1.3	0.9	--	0.9	4.3
Female	24.0	18.5	4.8	5.1	1.4	1.1	0.8	1.3	0.7	4.2

TABLE 14

Average time spent¹ at various locations for participants 15 years and over by selected characteristics and gender, Canada, 1986 — Concluded

Selected characteristics	Location									
	Total	Home	Work	Other places	Transit					Not stated
					Total	Car	Foot	Bus/Sub.	Other	
(Hours per day)										
Size of community										
CMA/Pop. 100,000 or more										
Both sexes	24.0	15.6	7.5	4.9	1.6	1.3	0.8	1.3	1.0	3.8
Male	24.0	14.5	7.7	5.1	1.8	1.4	0.8	1.4	1.2	3.9
Female	24.0	16.7	7.2	4.7	1.5	1.2	0.7	1.2	0.7	3.8
CA/Pop. 10,000–99,999										
Both sexes	24.0	15.8	7.5	5.0	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.9	4.3
Male	24.0	14.7	8.0	5.1	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.1	4.5
Female	24.0	16.9	6.8	4.9	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.7	4.2
Rural/Pop. 9,999 or less										
Both sexes	24.0	16.4	7.1	5.0	1.7	1.3	0.8	1.3	1.5	3.8
Male	24.0	15.3	7.4	5.2	2.0	1.5	1.0	1.1	1.9	3.6
Female	24.0	17.4	6.6	4.7	1.4	1.1	0.7	1.4	0.9	3.9
Living arrangement ²										
W/ partner & child(ren) under 25										
Both sexes	24.0	15.9	7.4	4.1	1.6	1.4	0.8	1.4	1.2	3.8
Male	24.0	14.3	7.8	4.4	1.9	1.5	0.8	1.6	1.6	4.0
Female	24.0	17.5	6.5	3.8	1.4	1.2	0.8	1.1	0.6	3.7
W/ partner, no child(ren) under 25										
Both sexes	24.0	16.8	7.4	4.5	1.6	1.3	0.9	1.4	1.1	4.2
Male	24.0	16.0	7.7	4.6	1.7	1.4	1.0	1.5	1.2	4.2
Female	24.0	17.6	7.1	4.3	1.4	1.1	0.7	1.4	1.0	4.1
Lone parent w/ child(ren) under 25										
Both sexes	24.0	15.8	7.7	4.4	1.5	1.3	0.7	1.3	0.8	4.1
Male	24.0	13.3	8.0	4.7	1.9	1.7	--	--	--	--
Female	24.0	16.3	7.5	4.4	1.4	1.1	0.6	1.3	0.8	4.1
Lone parent w/ child(ren) 25+										
Both sexes	24.0	18.7	--	3.7	1.2	1.2	--	--	--	--
Male	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Female	24.0	19.4	--	3.5	1.0	0.9	--	--	--	--
Child 15–24 w/ both parents										
Both sexes	24.0	14.2	7.4	6.8	1.6	1.1	0.8	1.1	1.1	3.8
Male	24.0	14.2	7.5	6.8	1.7	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.3	4.0
Female	24.0	14.2	7.1	6.8	1.5	1.0	0.6	1.2	0.9	3.5
Child 15–24 w/ lone parent										
Both sexes	24.0	13.6	7.0	7.9	1.6	1.1	0.7	1.2	0.8	3.9
Male	24.0	14.2	6.7	7.8	1.6	1.1	0.7	1.2	--	--
Female	24.0	13.0	--	8.0	1.6	1.1	0.6	1.2	--	--
Child 25+ w/ parent(s)										
Both sexes	24.0	15.9	6.3	4.1	2.3	1.9	1.0	--	--	--
Male	24.0	16.1	--	3.8	2.1	1.7	--	--	--	--
Female	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
With non-relative(s) only										
Both sexes	24.0	14.2	8.0	6.0	1.7	1.2	0.8	1.3	1.2	4.9
Male	24.0	13.7	8.3	5.6	1.7	1.3	0.8	--	--	5.3
Female	24.0	14.8	7.5	6.5	1.6	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.8	4.2
Alone										
Both sexes	24.0	16.3	7.6	4.9	1.5	1.3	0.8	1.2	1.0	3.9
Male	24.0	14.8	7.9	5.3	1.7	1.5	0.9	1.3	1.2	3.6
Female	24.0	17.3	7.3	4.7	1.4	1.2	0.7	1.2	0.8	4.0
Other										
Both sexes	24.0	16.0	7.9	4.9	1.8	1.5	0.9	1.1	0.8	4.3
Male	24.0	14.3	7.7	4.9	2.0	1.6	1.1	--	--	--
Female	24.0	17.3	8.3	4.8	1.7	1.5	0.6	--	--	--

¹ Averaged over a 7 day week.

² "Children" and "Child" refer only to single children (i.e., those never married) living at home.

TABLE 15
Participation rate at various locations for the population 15 years and over by selected characteristics and gender, Canada, 1986

Selected characteristics	Location									
	Total	Home	Work	Other places	Transit					Not stated
					Total	Car	Foot	Bus/Sub.	Other	
	(Percent)									
Population 15+	100	99	35	73	86	69	25	11	14	20
Both sexes	100	99	43	74	90	74	24	10	16	19
Male	100	99	27	72	83	65	26	13	12	20
Female	100	99								
Age group										
15-24	100	98	30	83	92	65	34	27	16	17
Both sexes	100	98	33	83	93	66	33	22	17	15
Male	100	98	28	83	92	64	36	31	14	19
Female	100	98								
25-34	100	99	45	74	89	77	21	8	15	19
Both sexes	100	99	53	75	93	81	19	6	18	18
Male	100	99	38	72	85	72	24	9	12	21
Female	100	99								
35-44	100	99	46	71	89	78	19	7	15	22
Both sexes	100	99	56	70	92	83	17	6	17	21
Male	100	99	36	71	86	74	21	9	14	24
Female	100	99								
45-54	100	99	42	69	86	72	23	8	13	22
Both sexes	100	99	54	68	88	74	22	--	13	23
Male	100	99	31	70	84	69	24	10	12	20
Female	100	99								
55-64	100	99	27	71	82	67	25	6	12	17
Both sexes	100	98	40	73	88	74	24	--	15	17
Male	100	99	15	69	77	61	26	8	9	18
Female	100	99								
65+	100	99	6	63	70	50	26	7	8	21
Both sexes	100	100	9	67	78	60	29	6	9	24
Male	100	99	5	60	65	43	24	8	8	19
Female	100	99								
Labour force status										
Employed	100	99	61	72	93	81	20	10	15	18
Both sexes	100	99	63	71	93	83	18	7	16	18
Male	100	99	59	72	92	78	23	15	14	19
Female	100	99								
Looking for work	100	98	7	81	85	65	32	9	13	22
Both sexes	100	98	--	80	87	67	36	--	13	25
Male	100	98	--	81	81	62	21	--	--	--
Female	100	98								
Student	100	98	12	91	92	58	39	35	16	20
Both sexes	100	98	13	91	92	59	38	31	17	18
Male	100	98	10	90	92	56	40	40	15	23
Female	100	98								
Keeping house	100	99	7	69	75	60	25	5	10	22
Both sexes	100	100	--	71	74	58	--	--	--	--
Male	100	99	7	69	75	60	26	5	10	22
Female	100	99								
Retired	100	99	4	65	73	52	29	6	11	21
Both sexes	100	99	5	68	80	60	33	5	12	22
Male	100	98	--	61	64	42	24	7	9	19
Female	100	98								
Other	100	96	13	67	76	56	25	10	16	24
Both sexes	100	96	14	68	77	56	23	--	17	25
Male	100	96	--	66	75	56	29	--	14	23
Female	100	96								
Day of week										
Weekday	100	99	43	72	88	70	27	14	14	20
Both sexes	100	99	52	72	92	75	25	11	16	19
Male	100	99	34	71	84	64	29	16	13	21
Female	100	99								
Saturday	100	98	14	80	85	72	20	7	13	20
Both sexes	100	98	19	80	87	74	22	6	16	20
Male	100	97	10	80	84	70	19	7	10	20
Female	100	97								
Sunday	100	99	13	70	77	66	20	5	11	19
Both sexes	100	98	18	74	81	68	20	--	13	21
Male	100	98	8	67	74	63	20	6	9	18
Female	100	100								

TABLE 15

Participation rate at various locations for the population 15 years and over by selected characteristics and gender, Canada, 1986 — Concluded

Selected characteristics	Location									
	Total	Home	Work	Other places	Transit					Not stated
					Total	Car	Foot	Bus/Sub.	Other	
(Percent)										
Size of community										
CMA/Pop. 100,000 or more										
Both sexes	100	99	36	74	88	69	26	16	13	20
Male	100	99	45	75	91	74	25	14	14	19
Female	100	99	28	73	84	64	26	17	12	21
CA/Pop. 10,000–99,999										
Both sexes	100	99	35	74	88	74	24	7	14	18
Male	100	99	43	75	92	78	23	5	16	18
Female	100	98	27	73	84	69	25	10	12	19
Rural/Pop. 9,999 or less										
Both sexes	100	99	30	71	82	68	24	4	15	20
Male	100	98	38	72	86	72	23	3	19	19
Female	100	99	23	70	79	65	26	6	11	20
Living arrangement ¹										
W/ partner & child(ren) under 25										
Both sexes	100	99	43	70	87	77	18	5	14	21
Male	100	99	56	70	91	81	15	5	17	20
Female	100	99	31	70	83	72	22	6	12	22
W/ partner, no child(ren) under 25										
Both sexes	100	99	29	68	82	70	23	7	11	20
Male	100	98	34	70	87	75	24	5	13	20
Female	100	100	24	66	77	64	21	9	8	19
Lone parent w/ child(ren) under 25										
Both sexes	100	99	37	77	88	70	29	14	11	18
Male	100	100	62	79	96	85	--	--	--	--
Female	100	99	32	76	86	66	28	16	12	21
Lone parent w/ child(ren) 25+										
Both sexes	100	100	--	64	66	45	--	--	--	--
Male	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Female	100	100	--	60	61	43	--	--	--	--
Child 15–24 w/ both parents										
Both sexes	100	99	29	84	92	67	31	26	17	18
Male	100	99	30	82	91	70	26	21	17	16
Female	100	99	27	86	94	62	37	32	16	21
Child 15–24 w/ lone parent										
Both sexes	100	95	26	88	95	65	32	39	18	18
Male	100	95	29	80	93	61	34	33	--	--
Female	100	95	--	95	97	69	30	46	--	--
Child 25+ w/ parent(s)										
Both sexes	100	100	34	84	92	65	43	--	--	--
Male	100	100	--	82	92	62	--	--	--	--
Female	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
With non-relative(s) only										
Both sexes	100	98	33	82	90	59	38	21	16	23
Male	100	99	35	82	91	54	43	--	--	26
Female	100	96	31	81	88	67	31	23	17	19
Alone										
Both sexes	100	99	29	74	84	55	34	14	14	20
Male	100	99	40	77	89	65	33	11	14	19
Female	100	99	22	72	81	49	34	17	14	20
Other										
Both sexes	100	99	35	64	80	58	34	18	11	18
Male	100	100	51	71	94	63	42	--	--	--
Female	100	99	23	60	70	54	28	--	--	--

¹ "Children" and "Child" refer only to single children (i.e., those never married) living at home.

3.2 SOCIAL CONTACTS

HIGHLIGHTS

- On an average day, Canadians spend more than 10 hours with people, almost 4.5 hours alone and 9.1 hours on personal care activities. Men have almost 1 hour more social contact than women.
- Students spend more than twice as much time with friends as the average Canadian 15 years of age and over, 5.2 hours a day compared to 2.4 hours.
- Social contacts strongly reflect various stages of the life cycle. Time spent alone is 3.6 hours per day for the youngest age group and 6.1 hours for the oldest.
- Time spent with friends drops markedly from a peak of 4.7 hours per day for ages 15 to 24 to just 1.3 hours for people 65 years of age and over.
- Living arrangements notably affect social contacts. Men living with a partner and child(ren) have the most social contact time, an average of 11.8 hours a day, while women living alone spend the most time alone, an average of 8.4 hours a day.

METHODS

The data for social contacts were obtained from the fifth question relating to each activity reported: "Who was with you?". The objective of the question was to determine whether the respondent was alone during the activity reported, or whether someone else was participating or interacting in the activity with the respondent. For example, reading a story to one's children is considered "participating" in the activity with others, whereas taking a bus to work which is full of strangers is considered taking the bus "alone".

There were six response categories: 1) alone, 2) spouse/partner, 3) child(ren) of household, 4) other family member(s), 5) friend(s), and 6) other person(s). With the exception of being "alone", multiple responses were allowed. For example, if a respondent reported playing cards with her husband and some friends, both the categories "spouse/partner" and "friend(s)" were marked. Since multiple responses were permitted, it should be kept in mind that adding the social contacts categories together may total more than 24 hours. In particular, it should be noted that family time could include double counting and should be interpreted as such.

In the few cases where the respondent indicated being alone as well as being with other people, it was assumed that the respondent was with other people and therefore the "alone" response was deleted.

The question on social contacts was not asked if the respondent reported an activity that was related to specific personal care, e.g. "sleeping". Specifically, social contacts were not asked when washing, dressing and packing (code 40), sleeping (code 45), napping (code 46) or other personal care activities (code 48) were reported.

A final note regarding this question concerns the 'other person' category. If a workplace had more than one employee, the interviewer was to mark that the respondent was with "other person(s)".

RESULTS

Averaged over the population 15 years and over, Canadians spend about 10 hours a day with people¹, about 4.4 hours alone and approximately 9 hours on personal care.² On an average day, men spend almost 1 hour more time with people than women (10.6 hours and 9.7 hours) while women spend about half an hour more alone (4.6 hours and 4.1 hours) and on personal care activities (9.3 hours and 8.9 hours, Table 16 and Figure R).

Almost half (48%) of Canadians 15 years of age and over spend time with friends on an average day and over half (56%) spend time with people other than family and friends, e.g. work colleagues (Text Table M). On average, these participants spend 5.0 hours per day with friends and 6.3 hours with "other people". Persons spending time with a spouse or partner (about 60% of the population) spend close to 6 hours per day with them. Those spending time with children (42%) spend approximately 5 hours interacting with children and close to 40% spend 4 hours with "other family".

¹Total social contact time was derived residually by subtracting time spent alone, time spent on personal care and time not stated from 24 hours. Time spent with people will not aggregate neatly to 24 hours (such as location time) as this time is not mutually exclusive, i.e., interaction time with both spouse and children. Following international standards, instead of dividing one hour spent with a spouse and children into a half hour with each, time with each is coded as one hour.

²Social contacts were not requested during some personal care activities, sleeping, washing, dressing, etc.

TEXT TABLE M

Average time spent¹ with social contacts for the population 15 years and over and participants and participation rate by gender, Canada, 1986

Social contacts	Population 15+			Participants			Participation rate		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	(Hours per day) ²			(Hours per day)			(Percent)		
Population 15+	27.0	26.9	27.0	27.0	26.9	27.0	100	100	100
Alone	4.4	4.1	4.6	4.8	4.5	5.0	91	91	92
Partner	3.5	3.7	3.3	5.9	6.0	5.8	59	61	58
Children of household	2.0	1.6	2.5	4.9	4.2	5.4	42	38	46
Other family	1.5	1.4	1.7	4.0	3.9	4.1	38	36	41
Friends	2.4	2.6	2.3	5.0	5.3	4.7	48	48	48
Other persons	3.6	4.3	2.9	6.3	6.9	5.7	56	61	52
Personal care ³ /Not stated	9.5	9.3	9.7	9.5	9.3	9.7	100	100	100

General Social Survey, 1986

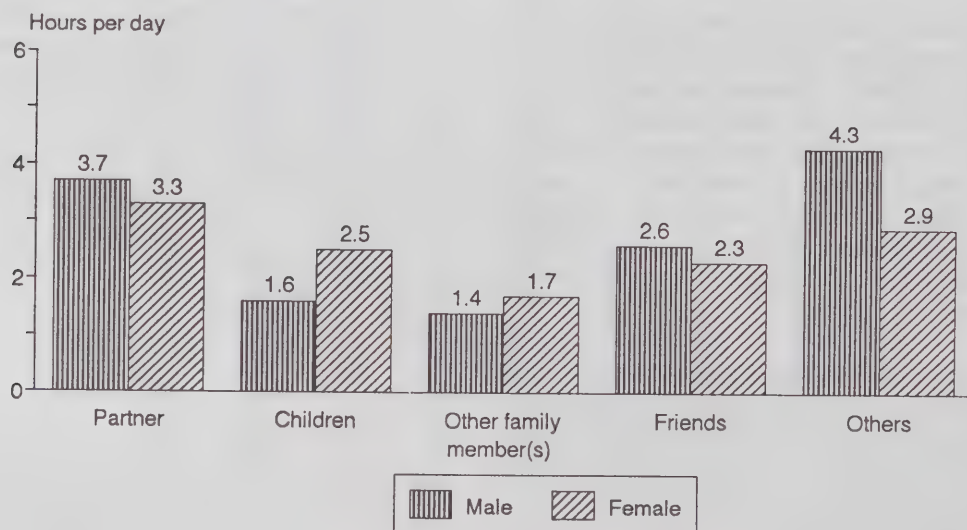
¹ Averaged over a 7 day week.

² Total adds to more than 24 hours because multiple responses were permitted.

³ Refers to time spent on sleeping, washing, dressing or other personal care activities (codes 40, 45, 46 and 48) for which the question "Who was with you?" was not asked.

Figure R

Average time spent(1) with social contacts for the population 15 years and over by type of contact and gender, Canada, 1986



(1) Averaged over a 7 day week

General Social Survey, 1986

Labour force status

Not surprisingly, the employed average the most time in social interaction (an average of 11.1 hours per day) due to the amount of the time with "others", mainly co-workers (5.4 hours, Table 16). Students also average high social contact time (10.1 hours). They spend one hour less than the employed with "others", mainly other students. Students also spend the least amount of time with family (3.6 hours) and the most time with friends (5.2 hours, Figure S).

As expected, people keeping house spend the most time with family, due primarily to the time spent with children (an average of 4.0 hours per day). Retired people spend the least amount of time in social interaction (7.8 hours) and the most time alone (5.9 hours). Retired women spend 2 hours more alone (7.1 hours) on an average day than retired men (5.1 hours). This difference largely reflects the difference in time spent with a spouse or partner as women are more likely to be widowed or divorced and live alone than men. Time spent with a spouse, averaged over the entire population of retired men is much higher (6.7 hours) than for their female counterparts (2.9 hours). This apparent anomaly reflects longer life spans for women and the concomitant time alone.

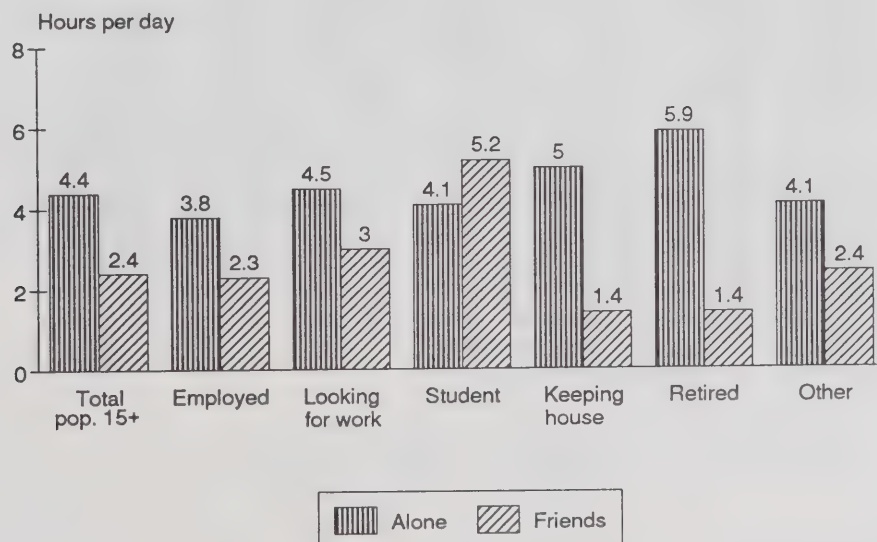
On an average day, about 70% of students spend time with a family member other than a spouse or children, most likely parents and siblings, while less than 50% of other groups do (Table 18). Students are the most gregarious. Close to 80% of students spend time with friends on an average day, followed by 50% of job seekers, in contrast to just 38% of those keeping house and 36% of retired people. When students spend time with friends, they average 6.6 hours. Those looking for work average almost as much, 6.0 hours, while others spend 5 hours or less.

Age

Social contacts strongly reflect various stages of the life cycle and the changing family composition. Time spent alone starts at an average of 3.6 hours for ages 15 to 24, stabilizes at approximately 4 hours for people 25 to 44, climbs slowly through ages 45 to 64 to 5.0 hours and then rises markedly to 6.1 hours for those 65 and over (Table 16). Time alone varies noticeably for women and men over the life cycle, reflecting different work patterns. For men, time alone is around 4.0 hours for ages 15 through 54 then rises moderately to 5.1 hours for those 65 and over. For women, time alone climbs steadily throughout the life cycle, from 3.3 hours for age group 15 to 24 to a peak of

Figure S

Average time spent(1) with friends and alone for the population 15 years and over by labour force status, Canada, 1986



(1) Averaged over a 7 day week

6.9 hours for women 65 and over.

There are other gender differences. Men and women average about the same total amount of time in social interaction for ages 15 through 34 (Figure T). Only slight differences in type of social contact exist for ages 15 to 24, but social contacts for older cohorts reflect gender differences in the amount of time allocated to paid and unpaid work. For ages 25 to 34, the higher amount of time women spend with children is offset by the higher amount of time men spend with "other people". Time spent with children declines more rapidly through the life cycle than time with "other people". Consequently, time spent in social interaction falls steadily for women after age 44, while it remains constant for men up to age 54 before it declines.

Time spent with friends does not differ much between men and women over the life cycle. It drops markedly from a peak of 4.7 hours for ages 15 to 24 to less than half that amount for ages 25 to 34 (2.2 hours) and continues its

decline to 1.3 hours for people 65 years of age and over.

About 30% of the population 25 and over spend time with "other family", e.g. parents and siblings, on an average day (Table 18). This figure reaches 65% for people 15 to 24.

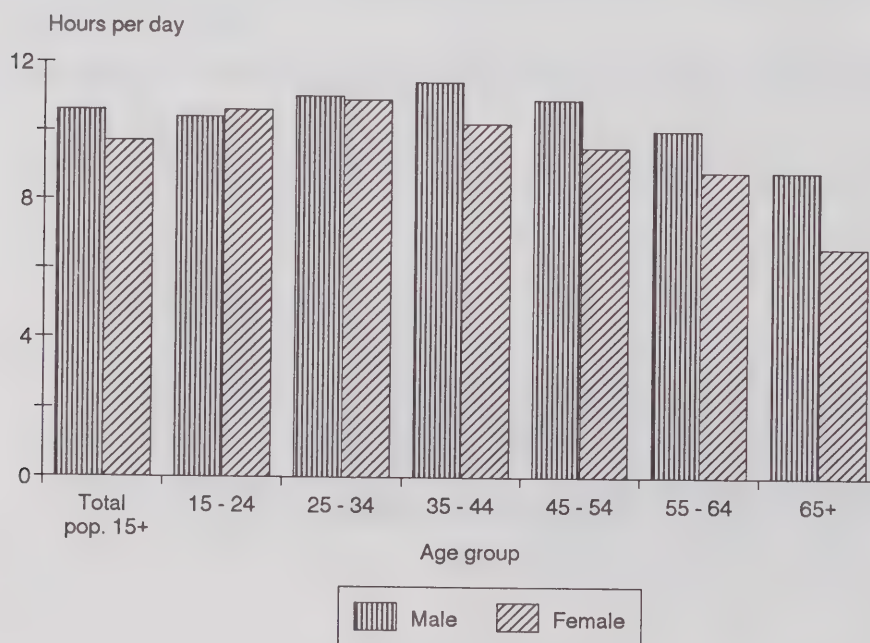
On an average day, almost half (48%) of all Canadians spend time with friends, although this proportion varies markedly by age. Younger people are twice as outgoing as older people. Almost 75% of people 15 to 24 spend time with friends on an average day, while just 36% of people 65 and over do.

Living arrangement

People living with a spouse or partner and child(ren) spend the most time in social interaction, an average of 11.2 hours per day (Table 16). This time is spent primarily with a spouse (4.9 hours), children (4.4 hours) and "other

Figure T

Average time spent(1) with social contacts(2) for the population 15 years and over by age group and gender, Canada, 1986



(1) Averaged over a 7 day week

(2) Calculated by subtracting time alone, personal care activities time and not stated from 24 hours

people" (3.9 hours)³. In addition to the time spent with a spouse, women spend a large part of the day with children (5.3 hours) and men spend much of the day with "other people" (5.0 hours). This group averages little time with friends (1.5 hours) and appears to have substituted time with friends for time with family.

Lone parents with children less than 25 years, also spend much of the day in contact with people (an average of 10.3 hours per day), spending much time with children (4.1 hours) and with "others" (3.7 hours). Time which would normally be spent with a spouse or partner is spent with friends (2.5 hours) and with "other family" (2.0 hours).

People living with a spouse or partner and no children average 10.2 hours in social contact. They spend by far the most time with their spouse or partner (6.3 hours) and about one hour less with "others" (2.8 hours) than married persons with a child, while spending the same amount of time with friends (1.6 hours).

Children 15 to 24 and living with either one or both parents report high social interaction times (an average of 10.9 hours and 10.6 hours per day, respectively). This time is focused on friends (more than 5 hours) and with "others", presumably students (about 4.5 hours). Children 15 to 24 spend more time than average with "other family", presumably parents and siblings. Daughters of lone parents spend about one hour less than other children with family (2.3 hours) and much more time with friends (6.5 hours) than any other group. In contrast, their male counterparts spend two hours less with friends on an average day (4.4 hours).

Persons living alone register the least time in social interaction (6.3 hours) and the most time spent alone (8.0 hours). Very little time is spent with family (about one hour). Their contact time is focused on "other people" (3.3 hours) and friends (2.6 hours).

Day of week

Total social interaction time is largely invariant by type of day (about 10 hours per day, Table 16). However, this time shifts from time spent with "others" to more time spent with family and friends on weekends. Time with a spouse rises sharply from three hours to almost five hours, while time spent with children increases from less than two hours to closer to three hours. Time with "other family" increases by about one hour to 2.4 hours on Sunday. Time with friends rises from 2.3 hours during the week to a peak of 2.9 hours on Saturday and falls to 2.7 hours on Sunday.

Personal time rises from 8.9 hours on weekdays to almost 10.5 hours on Sunday. Time spent alone consequently decreases from 4.6 hours on weekdays to 3.5 hours on Sunday.

Except for participation rates of time with "other family" members which rises from 35% during the week to nearly 50% on Sunday, participation rates for time spent with a spouse and children are largely invariant by type of day.

On the weekend, average time for participants increases 3 hours with a spouse (5.0 hours versus 8.0 hours) and over two hours for children (4.2 hours versus 6.5 hours) and 1.5 hours for other family (3.5 hours and 4.8 hours).

The participation rate for spending time with "others" falls from 65% during the week to about 35% on the weekend reflecting employment patterns. Time spent with "others" by participants also falls from close to seven hours to less than five hours. About 50% of Canadians spend time with friends regardless of the type of day. Participants' time averages nearly six hours on Saturday and about five hours the rest of the week.

DISCUSSION

As might be expected, the most important factors in time spent with people are labour force status and living arrangement. Employed spouses with children have high contact with "other people" as well as family contact. The total social contact time of men and women will become more similar over time as more women participate in the labour force. Students also report high contact with "others" and substitute time with the family for time with friends.

Not surprisingly, people spend much more time with the family on the weekend. Husbands and wives spend 3 hours a day more together on weekend days, and parents spend almost 2.5 hours more a day with their children. In addition, as people change their status, for example, become divorced or quit work and return to school, their social networks change.

³Social interaction times are not mutually exclusive, e.g. time spent with a spouse is the total time spent with that person. Other people, notably children, could also be present.

TABLE 16

Average time spent¹ with social contacts for the population 15 years and over by selected characteristics and gender, Canada, 1986

Selected characteristics	Social contacts							
	Alone	Partner	Children	Other family	Friends	Others	Personal ²	Not stated
	(Hours per day)							
Population 15+								
Both sexes	4.4	3.5	2.0	1.5	2.4	3.6	9.1	0.4
Male	4.1	3.7	1.6	1.4	2.6	4.3	8.9	0.4
Female	4.6	3.3	2.5	1.7	2.3	2.9	9.3	0.4
Age group								
15-24								
Both sexes	3.6	0.8	0.8	2.6	4.7	4.3	9.5	0.3
Male	3.9	0.5	0.4	2.5	4.8	4.5	9.3	0.4
Female	3.3	1.1	1.1	2.7	4.5	4.1	9.8	0.3
25-34								
Both sexes	3.9	3.6	3.1	1.4	2.2	4.1	8.9	0.3
Male	4.0	3.7	2.0	1.4	2.5	4.8	8.7	0.3
Female	3.7	3.4	4.3	1.5	2.0	3.4	9.0	0.4
35-44								
Both sexes	4.0	4.0	3.6	0.9	1.8	4.4	8.8	0.4
Male	3.7	4.3	3.1	0.8	2.0	5.3	8.5	0.4
Female	4.3	3.8	4.2	1.0	1.7	3.4	9.0	0.5
45-54								
Both sexes	4.6	4.5	2.2	1.2	1.6	3.8	8.8	0.4
Male	4.2	4.5	2.2	1.0	1.7	4.8	8.5	0.4
Female	5.1	4.5	2.2	1.3	1.6	2.9	9.1	0.3
55-64								
Both sexes	5.0	5.1	1.1	1.5	1.7	2.5	9.1	0.5
Male	4.5	5.2	0.9	1.0	1.8	3.2	8.9	0.6
Female	5.5	4.9	1.3	1.9	1.5	1.9	9.3	0.4
65+								
Both sexes	6.1	4.7	0.6	1.3	1.3	1.1	9.9	0.5
Male	5.1	6.4	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.2	9.7	0.4
Female	6.9	3.5	0.5	1.4	1.4	0.9	10.0	0.5
Labour force status								
Employed								
Both sexes	3.8	3.4	2.0	1.2	2.3	5.4	8.7	0.4
Male	3.8	3.7	1.9	1.2	2.3	5.6	8.5	0.4
Female	3.8	2.9	2.1	1.3	2.3	5.1	9.0	0.4
Looking for work								
Both sexes	4.5	3.0	2.0	2.5	3.0	1.2	9.7	0.4
Male	4.6	3.2	1.6	2.6	2.8	1.3	9.6	0.4
Female	4.2	2.4	2.9	2.2	3.5	1.0	9.9	0.6
Student								
Both sexes	4.1	0.4	0.6	2.6	5.2	4.2	9.5	0.3
Male	4.4	0.4	0.5	2.4	5.2	4.1	9.3	0.3
Female	3.8	0.4	0.6	2.8	5.3	4.3	9.6	0.2
Keeping house								
Both sexes	5.0	4.9	4.0	1.6	1.4	1.0	9.3	0.3
Male	4.9	4.6	4.5	1.1	1.2	0.7	9.2	0.7
Female	5.0	4.9	4.0	1.6	1.4	1.0	9.3	0.3
Retired								
Both sexes	5.9	5.0	0.6	1.3	1.4	0.9	9.8	0.5
Male	5.1	6.7	0.7	1.1	1.3	0.9	9.6	0.5
Female	7.1	2.9	0.6	1.5	1.5	0.8	10.0	0.6
Other								
Both sexes	4.1	3.8	2.3	1.7	2.4	1.6	10.2	0.8
Male	4.0	3.9	2.0	1.6	2.7	1.6	10.3	0.7
Female	4.1	3.7	2.7	1.9	2.1	1.7	10.1	0.8
Day of week								
Weekday								
Both sexes	4.6	3.0	1.8	1.2	2.3	4.3	8.9	0.4
Male	4.3	3.2	1.3	1.1	2.4	5.2	8.6	0.4
Female	4.9	2.8	2.2	1.4	2.1	3.6	9.1	0.4
Saturday								
Both sexes	4.0	4.9	2.6	2.1	2.9	1.8	9.2	0.4
Male	4.0	4.9	2.4	2.1	3.1	2.0	9.2	0.3
Female	4.1	4.8	2.9	2.2	2.8	1.6	9.3	0.5
Sunday								
Both sexes	3.5	4.8	2.9	2.4	2.7	1.5	10.4	0.3
Male	3.4	4.8	2.4	2.3	2.9	1.9	10.3	0.4
Female	3.6	4.7	3.3	2.5	2.4	1.2	10.5	0.3

TABLE 16
Average time spent¹ with social contacts for the population 15 years and over by selected characteristics and gender, Canada, 1986 — Concluded

Selected characteristics	Social contacts							
	Alone	Partner	Children	Other family	Friends	Others	Personal ²	Not stated
	(Hours per day)							
Size of community								
CMA/Pop. 100,000 or more								
Both sexes	4.4	3.3	1.9	1.4	2.5	3.8	9.1	0.4
Male	4.3	3.4	1.4	1.2	2.6	4.6	8.9	0.3
Female	4.6	3.1	2.3	1.7	2.3	3.0	9.3	0.4
CA/Pop. 10,000–99,999								
Both sexes	4.1	3.8	2.1	1.5	2.5	3.7	9.1	0.4
Male	3.9	3.9	1.7	1.5	2.6	4.3	8.8	0.4
Female	4.2	3.6	2.4	1.5	2.4	3.1	9.4	0.4
Rural/Pop. 9,999 or less								
Both sexes	4.4	3.8	2.4	1.8	2.4	3.0	9.0	0.4
Male	4.0	4.1	2.0	2.0	2.4	3.4	8.9	0.5
Female	4.7	3.6	2.8	1.7	2.3	2.6	9.2	0.4
Living arrangement ³								
W/ partner & child(ren) under 25								
Both sexes	3.7	4.9	4.4	1.0	1.5	3.9	8.7	0.4
Male	3.4	5.0	3.6	0.9	1.7	5.0	8.5	0.3
Female	4.0	4.8	5.3	1.1	1.4	2.7	9.0	0.4
W/ partner, no child(ren) under 25								
Both sexes	4.1	6.3	0.5	1.2	1.6	2.8	9.3	0.4
Male	3.9	6.4	0.4	0.9	1.7	3.3	9.2	0.4
Female	4.4	6.2	0.6	1.4	1.6	2.3	9.4	0.5
Lone parent w/ child(ren) under 25								
Both sexes	4.3	0.4	4.1	2.0	2.5	3.7	8.9	0.5
Male	4.1	0.8	2.6	2.8	2.2	5.5	8.1	0.5
Female	4.3	0.3	4.4	1.8	2.5	3.3	9.1	0.5
Lone parent w/ child(ren) 25+								
Both sexes	7.1	0.0	2.7	2.0	0.7	1.8	9.6	0.8
Male	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Female	7.2	0.0	2.6	2.2	0.5	1.6	9.8	0.7
Child 15–24 w/ both parents								
Both sexes	3.5	0.1	0.6	3.3	5.0	4.4	9.6	0.3
Male	3.9	0.1	0.5	3.2	4.9	4.0	9.4	0.4
Female	3.0	0.1	0.6	3.6	5.1	5.0	9.8	0.2
Child 15–24 w/ lone parent								
Both sexes	3.4	0.1	0.2	2.8	5.4	4.5	9.4	0.3
Male	3.7	0.2	0.2	3.3	4.4	4.5	9.6	0.2
Female	3.1	0.0	0.3	2.3	6.5	4.4	9.3	0.3
Child 25+ w/ parent(s)								
Both sexes	5.1	0.1	0.0	4.6	2.8	2.6	9.4	0.3
Male	5.4	0.0	0.0	4.3	2.6	2.7	9.5	0.3
Female	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
With non-relative(s) only								
Both sexes	4.8	0.8	0.3	1.1	4.7	4.2	9.3	0.4
Male	5.1	0.8	0.3	1.1	4.7	4.4	9.0	0.6
Female	4.4	0.7	0.3	1.1	4.8	4.0	9.6	0.3
Alone								
Both sexes	8.0	0.1	0.1	1.0	2.6	3.3	9.3	0.4
Male	7.5	0.2	0.1	0.7	3.1	4.2	8.9	0.4
Female	8.4	0.1	0.2	1.2	2.2	2.7	9.6	0.5
Other								
Both sexes	4.7	0.5	1.3	3.6	3.4	3.2	9.3	0.3
Male	5.6	0.3	0.6	3.2	4.4	4.1	8.1	0.4
Female	4.1	0.7	1.8	3.8	2.7	2.7	10.1	0.2

General Social Survey, 1986

¹ Averaged over a 7 day week.² Refers to time spent on sleeping, washing, dressing or other personal care activities (codes 40, 45, 46 and 48) for which the question "Who was with you?" was not asked.³ "Children" and "Child" refer only to single children (i.e., those never married) living at home.

TABLE 17

Average time spent¹ with social contacts for participants 15 years and over by selected characteristics and gender, Canada, 1986

Selected characteristics	Social contacts							
	Alone	Partner	Children	Other family	Friends	Others	Personal ²	Not stated
	(Hours per day)							
Population 15+								
Both sexes	4.8	5.9	4.9	4.0	5.0	6.3	9.1	1.9
Male	4.5	6.0	4.2	3.9	5.3	6.9	8.9	2.2
Female	5.0	5.8	5.4	4.1	4.7	5.7	9.3	1.7
Age group								
15-24								
Both sexes	3.9	4.8	4.0	4.0	6.4	6.6	9.5	2.0
Male	4.2	4.4	2.8	3.9	6.6	6.9	9.3	2.5
Female	3.6	5.0	4.8	4.1	6.2	6.2	9.8	1.6
25-34								
Both sexes	4.2	5.2	5.8	4.0	4.9	6.7	8.9	1.6
Male	4.4	5.5	4.5	4.1	5.2	7.1	8.7	1.6
Female	4.1	4.9	6.7	3.9	4.6	6.1	9.0	1.6
35-44								
Both sexes	4.4	5.2	5.0	3.4	4.4	7.0	8.8	2.0
Male	4.1	5.3	4.6	3.4	4.7	7.6	8.6	2.3
Female	4.6	5.2	5.4	3.4	4.0	6.1	9.0	1.8
45-54								
Both sexes	5.1	5.9	4.0	3.9	4.0	6.7	8.8	1.6
Male	4.7	5.8	4.1	4.0	4.2	7.5	8.5	1.8
Female	5.5	5.9	3.9	3.9	3.7	5.8	9.1	1.4
55-64								
Both sexes	5.4	6.8	3.8	4.5	4.3	5.4	9.1	2.3
Male	4.9	6.5	3.4	3.9	4.6	6.0	8.9	2.7
Female	5.9	7.2	4.0	4.9	4.0	4.6	9.3	1.9
65+								
Both sexes	6.8	8.1	4.3	4.3	3.7	3.3	9.9	2.1
Male	5.7	8.2	4.3	4.3	3.7	3.7	9.7	2.2
Female	7.6	7.9	4.2	4.2	3.7	2.9	10.0	2.0
Labour force status								
Employed								
Both sexes	4.1	5.2	4.2	3.8	4.9	7.5	8.7	1.9
Male	4.1	5.3	4.0	3.9	5.1	7.7	8.5	2.0
Female	4.1	5.0	4.4	3.7	4.7	7.1	9.0	1.7
Looking for work								
Both sexes	5.1	6.4	6.0	5.4	6.0	3.6	9.7	2.0
Male	5.4	6.6	5.5	5.4	5.6	3.8	9.6	1.8
Female	4.4	5.7	6.9	5.3	6.9	3.0	9.9	2.2
Student								
Both sexes	4.4	3.9	3.0	3.6	6.6	5.9	9.5	1.8
Male	4.7	4.0	3.1	3.3	6.7	6.0	9.3	2.7
Female	4.0	3.9	2.9	3.9	6.6	5.9	9.6	1.2
Keeping house								
Both sexes	5.5	6.2	6.4	4.3	3.7	3.1	9.3	1.5
Male	5.6	6.9	7.6	--	2.9	--	9.2	--
Female	5.5	6.2	6.4	4.3	3.7	3.1	9.3	1.5
Retired								
Both sexes	6.7	8.4	4.2	4.1	3.8	2.9	9.8	2.2
Male	5.8	8.5	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.0	9.6	2.1
Female	7.8	8.1	4.4	4.2	3.7	2.8	10.0	2.3
Other								
Both sexes	4.7	6.8	6.2	4.4	5.5	4.1	10.2	3.1
Male	4.7	7.0	6.3	4.3	6.0	4.2	10.3	4.0
Female	4.8	6.6	6.1	4.5	5.0	3.9	10.1	2.5
Day of week								
Weekday								
Both sexes	4.9	5.0	4.2	3.5	4.8	6.7	8.9	1.9
Male	4.6	5.1	3.4	3.4	5.1	7.3	8.6	2.2
Female	5.2	4.8	4.8	3.6	4.5	6.0	9.1	1.7
Saturday								
Both sexes	4.7	8.0	6.5	4.9	5.9	5.0	9.2	2.0
Male	4.7	8.0	6.6	4.9	6.3	5.3	9.2	2.0
Female	4.6	7.9	6.4	5.0	5.6	4.6	9.3	2.0
Sunday								
Both sexes	4.1	8.2	6.6	4.8	5.3	4.4	10.4	1.8
Male	4.1	8.4	6.2	4.8	5.4	4.7	10.3	2.3
Female	4.1	8.0	6.8	4.9	5.1	4.1	10.5	1.4

TABLE 17
Average time spent¹ with social contacts for participants 15 years and over by selected characteristics and gender, Canada, 1986 — Concluded

Selected characteristics	Social contacts							
	Alone	Partner	Children	Other family	Friends	Others	Personal ²	Not stated
	(Hours per day)							
Size of community								
CMA/Pop. 100,000 or more								
Both sexes	4.8	5.7	4.7	3.8	5.1	6.4	9.2	1.8
Male	4.6	5.7	3.9	3.4	5.5	7.1	9.0	2.0
Female	5.0	5.7	5.4	4.2	4.7	5.7	9.3	1.7
CA/Pop. 10,000–99,999								
Both sexes	4.5	6.0	4.7	4.0	5.1	6.4	9.1	1.9
Male	4.3	6.1	4.3	4.0	5.2	7.0	8.8	2.2
Female	4.7	5.9	5.1	3.9	4.9	5.7	9.4	1.7
Rural/Pop. 9,999 or less								
Both sexes	4.8	6.2	5.2	4.3	4.9	6.0	9.1	2.1
Male	4.5	6.4	4.9	4.9	5.2	6.4	8.9	2.3
Female	5.1	6.0	5.5	3.9	4.7	5.5	9.2	1.9
Living arrangement ³								
W/ partner & child(ren) under 25								
Both sexes	4.1	5.3	5.1	3.4	4.0	6.5	8.7	1.7
Male	3.8	5.4	4.4	3.5	4.4	7.3	8.5	2.0
Female	4.3	5.3	5.8	3.3	3.7	5.4	9.0	1.6
W/ partner, no child(ren) under 25								
Both sexes	4.6	6.9	3.7	4.2	4.2	6.0	9.3	2.0
Male	4.3	7.0	3.8	3.8	4.6	6.5	9.2	2.1
Female	4.9	6.7	3.7	4.6	3.8	5.4	9.4	2.0
Lone parent w/ child(ren) under 25								
Both sexes	4.6	3.2	5.0	4.7	4.5	6.3	8.9	2.2
Male	4.2	--	4.0	--	4.0	7.9	8.2	--
Female	4.7	2.8	5.2	4.5	4.6	5.8	9.1	2.1
Lone parent w/ child(ren) 25+								
Both sexes	7.5	--	4.2	3.7	--	4.6	9.6	--
Male	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Female	7.7	--	4.2	4.1	--	--	9.8	--
Child 15–24 w/ both parents								
Both sexes	3.8	3.2	3.2	4.0	6.6	6.6	9.6	1.9
Male	4.3	--	3.2	3.9	6.7	6.4	9.4	2.6
Female	3.2	--	3.2	4.1	6.5	6.8	9.8	1.1
Child 15–24 w/ lone parent								
Both sexes	3.7	--	--	3.8	7.3	6.8	9.4	1.6
Male	4.0	--	--	4.1	7.2	6.9	9.6	--
Female	3.4	--	--	3.4	7.4	6.7	9.3	--
Child 25+ w/ parent(s)								
Both sexes	5.3	--	--	5.2	6.0	5.5	9.4	--
Male	5.6	--	--	5.0	5.5	--	9.5	--
Female	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
With non-relative(s) only								
Both sexes	5.3	5.9	--	4.9	6.4	6.8	9.3	2.7
Male	5.6	6.0	--	5.0	6.4	7.2	9.0	--
Female	4.9	5.7	--	4.9	6.6	6.3	9.6	1.4
Alone								
Both sexes	8.2	4.3	3.7	4.0	4.8	5.9	9.3	1.9
Male	7.7	--	--	3.9	5.3	6.7	8.9	1.7
Female	8.6	3.9	3.7	4.0	4.4	5.2	9.6	2.0
Other								
Both sexes	5.1	--	5.3	5.3	6.4	6.4	9.3	1.4
Male	5.8	--	--	5.1	7.1	7.8	8.1	--
Female	4.6	--	5.7	5.5	5.7	5.4	10.1	1.1

General Social Survey, 1986

¹ Averaged over a 7 day week.

² Refers to time spent on sleeping, washing, dressing or other personal care activities (codes 40, 45, 46 and 48) for which the question "Who was with you?" was not asked.

³ "Children" and "Child" refer only to single children (i.e., those never married) living at home.

TABLE 18

Participation rate with social contacts for the population 15 years and over by selected characteristics and gender, Canada, 1986

Selected characteristics	Social contacts							
	Alone	Partner	Children	Other family	Friends	Others	Personal ¹	Not stated
	(Percent)							
Population 15+								
Both sexes	91	59	42	38	48	56	100	20
Male	91	61	38	36	48	61	100	18
Female	92	58	46	41	48	52	100	23
Age group								
15–24								
Both sexes	93	17	19	65	73	65	100	16
Male	93	12	15	66	73	65	100	15
Female	92	23	24	65	73	66	100	16
25–34								
Both sexes	91	68	54	36	45	61	100	21
Male	91	67	44	35	47	67	100	16
Female	91	70	64	37	43	55	100	25
35–44								
Both sexes	91	77	72	26	42	62	100	21
Male	90	81	67	23	42	70	100	17
Female	93	74	78	29	43	55	100	25
45–54								
Both sexes	92	76	55	30	41	57	100	22
Male	90	77	53	25	39	64	100	21
Female	94	76	56	35	43	49	100	24
55–64								
Both sexes	92	74	29	32	38	47	100	21
Male	91	80	26	25	39	53	100	24
Female	93	68	32	38	38	41	100	19
65+								
Both sexes	90	59	14	30	36	33	100	24
Male	89	78	15	24	34	33	100	20
Female	91	44	13	34	38	32	100	27
Labour force status								
Employed								
Both sexes	92	65	48	32	47	72	100	20
Male	92	69	48	30	46	72	100	18
Female	93	59	48	36	50	72	100	23
Looking for work								
Both sexes	88	47	33	47	50	33	100	21
Male	86	49	29	49	51	34	100	19
Female	95	43	43	41	50	33	100	25
Student								
Both sexes	93	11	19	72	79	71	100	15
Male	94	11	18	72	78	69	100	12
Female	93	11	21	72	80	73	100	18
Keeping house								
Both sexes	91	79	62	37	38	31	100	23
Male	87	67	60	--	39	--	100	--
Female	91	79	62	37	38	31	100	23
Retired								
Both sexes	89	60	15	31	36	29	100	24
Male	88	78	16	27	33	30	100	23
Female	91	36	13	36	40	29	100	26
Other								
Both sexes	86	56	37	39	44	40	100	24
Male	85	56	31	38	45	38	100	18
Female	87	56	44	41	42	44	100	32
Day of week								
Weekday								
Both sexes	94	59	42	35	47	65	100	21
Male	94	62	38	33	47	70	100	18
Female	94	57	46	38	47	60	100	23
Saturday								
Both sexes	86	61	41	44	50	36	100	20
Male	85	62	36	43	49	38	100	16
Female	88	61	45	45	50	35	100	24
Sunday								
Both sexes	85	58	44	49	50	35	100	20
Male	82	57	39	47	53	40	100	17
Female	88	59	48	50	48	30	100	22

TABLE 18
Participation rate with social contacts for the population 15 years and over by selected characteristics and gender, Canada, 1986 — Concluded

Selected characteristics	Social contacts							Not stated
	Alone	Partner	Children	Other family	Friends	Others	Personal ¹	
	(Percent)							
Size of community								
CMA/Pop. 100,000 or more								
Both sexes	92	57	40	38	48	59	100	20
Male	92	59	37	35	48	65	100	17
Female	92	55	44	41	48	53	100	23
CA/Pop. 10,000–99,999								
Both sexes	90	62	43	38	49	58	100	20
Male	91	64	39	37	50	61	100	18
Female	90	61	48	39	48	55	100	23
Rural/Pop. 9,999 or less								
Both sexes	91	62	46	42	48	50	100	21
Male	90	63	41	40	47	54	100	20
Female	92	61	51	44	48	47	100	22
Living arrangement²								
W/ partner & child(ren) under 25								
Both sexes	91	92	87	30	38	59	100	21
Male	90	93	81	25	39	69	100	17
Female	93	91	92	34	37	50	100	24
W/ partner, no child(ren) under 25								
Both sexes	89	92	12	28	39	47	100	22
Male	89	91	10	24	37	51	100	21
Female	89	92	15	31	41	43	100	23
Lone parent w/ child(ren) under 25								
Both sexes	93	12	81	42	55	59	100	22
Male	97	--	66	--	56	71	99	--
Female	93	10	84	40	55	56	100	23
Lone parent w/ child(ren) 25+								
Both sexes	94	--	64	54	--	40	100	--
Male	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Female	93	--	61	55	--	--	100	--
Child 15–24 w/ both parents								
Both sexes	92	4	17	83	75	66	100	14
Male	91	--	16	81	73	62	100	13
Female	93	--	18	87	78	73	100	16
Child 15–24 w/ lone parent								
Both sexes	92	--	--	73	75	66	100	18
Male	92	--	--	79	61	65	100	--
Female	92	--	--	68	88	67	100	--
Child 25+ w/ parent(s)								
Both sexes	95	--	--	89	48	48	100	--
Male	97	--	--	85	47	--	100	--
Female	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
With non-relative(s) only								
Both sexes	91	13	--	22	73	63	100	17
Male	92	13	--	22	73	62	100	--
Female	90	13	--	23	73	64	100	21
Alone								
Both sexes	98	3	4	25	54	56	100	23
Male	98	--	--	19	59	62	100	20
Female	98	3	5	29	50	51	100	24
Other								
Both sexes	92	--	25	67	53	50	100	22
Male	98	--	--	64	61	52	100	--
Female	89	--	32	70	47	49	100	21

General Social Survey, 1986

¹ Refers to time spent on sleeping, washing, dressing or other personal care activities (codes 40, 45, 46 and 48) for which the question "Who was with you?" was not asked.

² "Children" and "Child" refer only to single children (i.e., those never married) living at home.

CHAPTER 4

TIME USE OF ROLE GROUPS

4.1 TIME USE OF ROLE GROUPS

HIGHLIGHTS

- Employed parents spend the most time on productive activities, on average more than 9 hours per day, leaving only about 4 hours for free time. During the week, employed parents do on average, more than 10.5 hours of productive work per day and have approximately 3 hours of free time while on weekends time is more evenly divided between productive work and free time.
- Employed females living alone have productive time allocations (an average of 8.8 hours per day) similar to those living with a partner and no children (9.0 hours). However, employed females living with a partner and no children allocate 0.6 hours more to domestic work than their female counterparts who live alone. This results in less free time for these women.
- Female students living at home have a particularly heavy weekday workload averaging 10.1 hours per day compared to their male counterparts who average 8.9 hours per day.
- Productive time on weekends is about half the productive time on weekdays for most role groups.
- For most groups, free time on weekends exceeds or equals the time spent on productive activities. The only exceptions are for employed mothers with a partner and children, and mothers keeping house with a partner and young children for whom weekend time spent on productive activity continues to exceed the amount of free time.
- Retired males and females living alone have the most free time (9.3 and 8.4 hours respectively). Retirees living with a partner have about an hour less free time each day.
- In general, retired males living alone allocate the most time to media, an average of 6.0 hours per day. Employed females living with a partner and child(ren) allocate the least, 1.9 hours per day.
- Virtually everyone spends some time alone each day. Excluding time spent on selected personal care activities, retired males living alone spend the most time alone, an average of 10.6 hours per day. Their female counterparts average 9.8 hours per day alone. The minimum average time alone, 2.1 hours per day,

occurs on a weekday and is reported by employed female lone parents living with at least one child less than five.

- Employed persons living with a partner spend an average of 4 to 5 hours per day with their partner. Women keeping house with no children spend nearly seven hours with their partner while persons retired and living with a partner spend over 8 hours with theirs. For all groups with a partner, more time is spent with the partner on the weekend than during the week.
- For most role groups, time with friends and family is highest on weekends and time with others is highest on weekdays.

METHODOLOGY

Individuals occupy a number of roles in which a variety of expectations interact with their abilities and opportunities in the conduct of their daily tasks. One may be a child, parent, student, worker, employer, spouse, a politician and/or a volunteer worker, each of which carries with it certain behavioural implications. Much of the literature addressing the family/work-life interface tends to focus on work, family or marital status. However, in studying daily behaviour of individuals, such narrow compartmentalization is limited.

Certain role-related variables are recurrently documented to have significant impacts on daily behaviour. Traditionally, the first of these has been gender, which has imposed differential role obligations on men and women most simply characterized by the dominant role of men in the market and women in the home. However, over the past two decades, with the rapid increase in female participation in the labour force, employment appears to have emerged as a major role-related determinant of behaviour. Marital status is a third factor contributing to significant differences in behaviour. Beyond marital status, children, both by virtue of their existence, and presence and in terms of their numbers and ages, impose certain behavioral imperatives on those responsible for them. Each of these forces needs to be accounted for in evaluating time use. Other role-related variables have been considered in the literature. In a report for the Organization of Economic and Cooperative Development (OECD), Aas (1980) argued that a relatively limited number of subgroups should be used in reporting time use data. Aas saw an employed/not employed dichotomy as the first dimension, sex as the second, and then argued for role in household as a third descriptive dimension.

The foregoing discussion is clearly suggestive of promising role groups for the analysis and interpretation of the time use data. On one hand it is necessary to distinguish and provide for those role-related characteristics which do make a difference; on the other hand it is necessary to have individual groups sufficiently large to provide for meaningful analysis. Those characteristics suggested by the above for inclusion are sex, employment status, marital status, age and children.

From an analytical viewpoint, however, individuals occupy at least one point on each of the dimensions. As a consequence, their behaviour may well be determined as much by the interaction of roles as by the separate roles themselves. Thus it is meaningful to combine the separate dimensions in order to construct the more meaningful, though more complex, groups. The limit to such construction is, as suggested above, the need for reasonably sized groups. As a result, some groups such as male lone parents cannot be addressed. With this consideration in mind, study of the possibilities suggests the characterization of population presented in Text Table N. This characterization encompasses the dimensions sex, employment status, marital status and the presence of children. Age is excluded because it strongly interacts with role factors and because its inclusion would create many groups too small for meaningful analysis. Creation of the groups was implemented through the use of hypercodes (Clark, Elliot and Harvey, 1983). This approach facilitates the combining of several characteristics into a single variable.

Text Table N defines the various groups, sample sizes and population counts examined in this chapter.

RESULTS

Role types and activities

The heavy demands for the allocation of time to productive activity engendered by combining the roles of partner, employee and parent are clearly exhibited in Table 19 and Figure U which show persons occupying all three roles allocating the most time to productive activity and in general, the least to leisure activity. At the other extreme, retired males and females living alone or retired males with a partner and no children allocate the least amount of time to productive activity and have the greatest amount of free time.

Employed parents living with a partner and female lone parents spend the most time on productive activities, on average more than 9 hours per day, leaving only about 4 hours for free time. During the week, employed parents do on average, more than 10.5 hours of productive work

per day and have approximately 3 hours of free time while on weekends, time is more evenly divided between productive work and free time.

Time spent on productive activities by employed parents with partners does not vary systematically by gender and age of children. Employed mothers, with at least one child under 5 years of age, spend 9.8 hours on productive activity compared to 10.1 hours for comparable working fathers. If the children are all over 5 years of age, productive activity consumes 10.1 hours for mothers working for pay, compared to 9.3 hours for fathers. Employed fathers, as with all employed males, exhibit a time allocation that is heavily work oriented. Those with at least one child under 5 allocate a total of 10.1 hours to productive activity with 7.6 hours to paid work and an additional 2.4 hours to unpaid work. Comparable employed mothers have a similar amount of productive activity but, for them, approximately 5.0 hours goes to each of paid and unpaid work.

Employed mothers with a partner spend more time at productive activity than their lone parent counterpart. These lone parents, however, allocate more time to paid work. Conversely, employed mothers in a two-parent family spend more time on domestic work, primary child care, and shopping and services. Lone parents report more total free time per day than their counterparts with a partner. All of these women have a minimum of 10.0 hours personal care time per day.

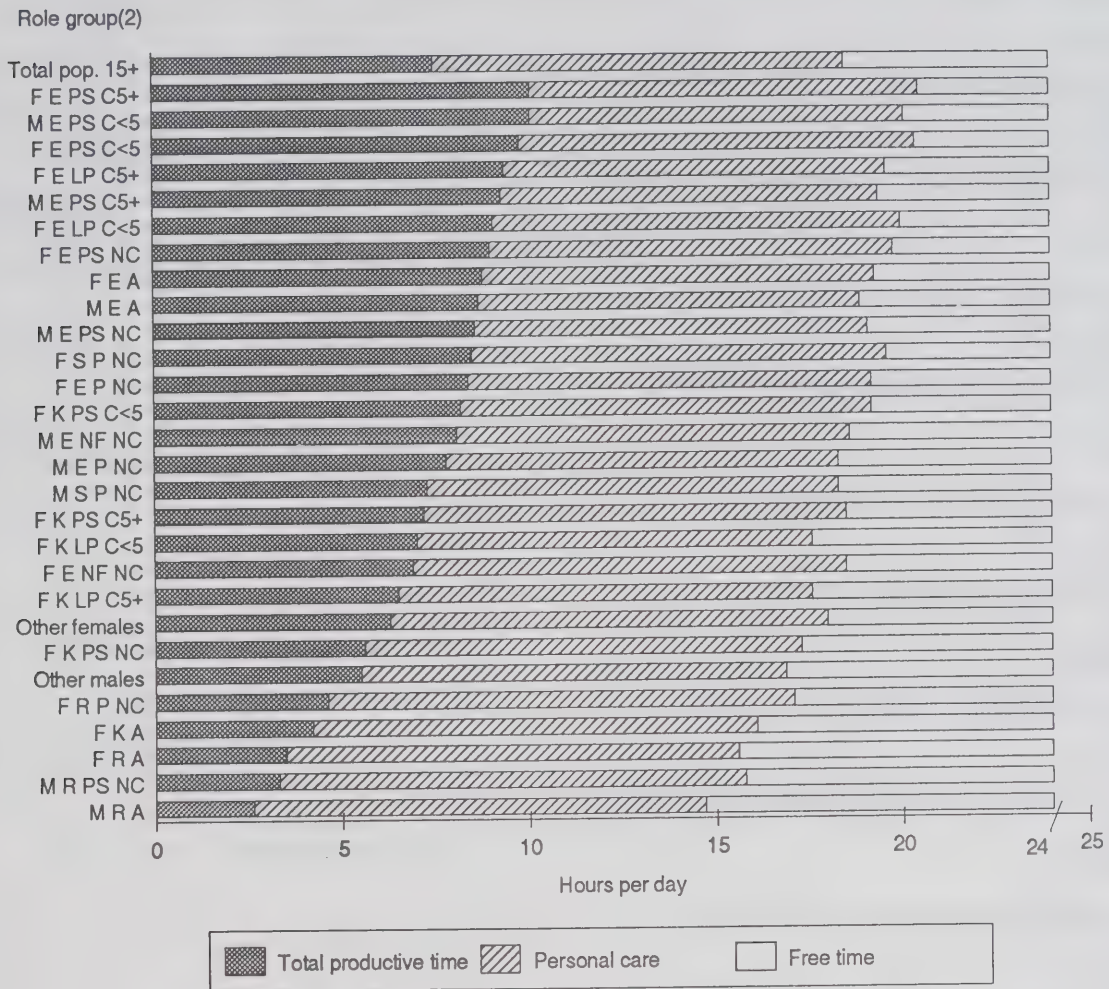
Employed mothers with partners spend considerably more time at productive activity than do mothers who are at home with the children. For those with at least one child less than 5, the difference is 1.6 hours per day (9.8 versus 8.2) while if all the children are over 5, the difference is nearly 3.0 hours (10.1 versus 7.2).

Employed females living with a partner but no children allocate 6.0 hours to paid work and an additional 3.2 hours to unpaid work. Comparable males allocate 7.0 hours to paid work and an additional 1.6 hours to unpaid work. These allocations to productive activity are about one hour less per day than for employed parents with children at home. Employed males living alone have productive time allocations similar to those living with a partner and no children. Employed females living alone also have productive time allocations similar to employed females living with a partner and no children, except in domestic work where the latter group spends an average of 0.6 hours more per day.

Among the employed groups, those with the least allocation to productive activity are males and females with limited

Figure U

Average time spent(1) on major activities for the population 15 years and over, by role groups, Canada, 1986



(1) Averaged over a 7 day week

(2) For complete description of role groups, see Text Table N.

TEXT TABLE N

Role groups by sample size and population 15 years and over, Canada, 1986

Role group and day of week	Sample size	Population ('000s)
Population 15+	9,744	19,496
1. Male, employed, with partner, no children <19 at home		
All days	663	1,573
Weekday	518	1,195
Weekend	145	378
2. Female, employed, with partner, no children <19 at home		
All days	512	1,020
Weekday	392	736
Weekend	120	284
3. Male, employed, with partner, at least one child <5		
All days	557	1,083
Weekday	436	813
Weekend	121	270
4. Female, employed, with partner, at least one child <5		
All days	242	439
Weekday	173	284
Weekend	69	155
5. Male, employed, with partner, all children 5+		
All days	644	1,681
Weekday	505	1,250
Weekend	139	431
6. Female, employed, with partner, all children 5+		
All days	442	937
Weekday	340	693
Weekend	102	244
7. Female, employed, lone parent, at least one child <5		
All days	40	57
Weekday	28	42
Weekend	—	—
8. Female, employed, lone parent, all children 5+		
All days	147	193
Weekday	112	144
Weekend	35	50
9. Male, employed, with parent(s), no children <19 at home		
All days	211	663
Weekday	153	428
Weekend	58	235
10. Female, employed, with parent(s), no children <19 at home		
All days	128	408
Weekday	96	288
Weekend	32	120
11. Male, employed, living alone		
All days	448	484
Weekday	362	372
Weekend	86	112
12. Female, employed, living alone		
All days	415	396
Weekday	315	282
Weekend	100	114
13. Male, employed, with non-family, no children <19 at home		
All days	97	232
Weekday	74	157
Weekend	—	—
14. Female, employed, with non-family, no children <19 at home		
All days	105	229
Weekday	77	134
Weekend	28	95

TEXT TABLE N

Role groups by sample size and population 15 years and over, Canada, 1986 — Concluded

Role group and day of week	Sample size	Population ('000s)
15. Male, student, with parent(s), no children <19 at home		
All days	290	865
Weekday	200	549
Weekend	90	316
16. Female, student, with parent(s), no children <19 at home		
All days	275	793
Weekday	209	582
Weekend	66	211
17. Female, keeping house, with partner, no children <19 at home		
All days	575	1,295
Weekday	432	910
Weekend	143	385
18. Female, keeping house, with partner, at least one child <5		
All days	432	764
Weekday	325	544
Weekend	107	220
19. Female, keeping house, with partner, all children 5+		
All days	403	793
Weekday	288	515
Weekend	115	278
20. Female, keeping house, lone parent, at least one child <5		
All days	69	71
Weekday	52	48
Weekend	--	--
21. Female, keeping house, lone parent, all children 5+		
All days	83	111
Weekday	62	74
Weekend	--	--
22. Female, keeping house, living alone		
All days	186	196
Weekday	137	140
Weekend	49	56
23. Male, retired, with partner, no children <19 at home		
All days	423	956
Weekday	315	673
Weekend	108	283
24. Female, retired, with partner, no children <19 at home		
All days	175	350
Weekday	137	259
Weekend	38	91
25. Male, retired, living alone		
All days	155	170
Weekday	111	115
Weekend	44	55
26. Female, retired, living alone		
All days	426	472
Weekday	320	341
Weekend	106	130
27. Other males		
All days	878	1,837
Weekday	660	1,312
Weekend	218	525
28. Other females		
All days	723	1,431
Weekday	548	1,019
Weekend	175	412

other role obligations, in particular those without partners. Employed males living with their parents allocate 6.5 hours to paid work, only about 1.4 hours to unpaid work and overall 7.8 hours per day to productive activity. Comparable females allocate the same amount of time (6.5 hours) to paid work but more time (2.0 hours) to unpaid work for a total of 8.4 hours of productive work.

Students non-personal, non-leisure time is also heavily concentrated in one activity, studying. As shown in Table 19 male students living with their parents allocate an average of 7.3 hours per day to productive activity, of which 5.7 hours is education time. Female students allocate 8.5 hours to productive work, of which 6.6 hours is education time. On weekends, while male students living at home find their time about equally split between study and other productive activity, females in similar circumstances allocate more than twice as much time to non-educational productive activity as they do to education. Among students, females living at home have a particularly heavy weekday workload of 10.1 hours per day.

In general, the time allocated to productive work on weekends is about half that so allocated on weekdays. For most groups, free time on weekends exceeds the time spent on productive activities. The only exceptions are for employed mothers with children and mothers keeping house with young children for whom weekend time spent on productive activity continues to exceed the amount of free time. The difference is particularly great for employed mothers with partners and at least one child under 5, who on weekends spend on average, 7.5 hours on productive activity and are left with only 5.1 hours of free time. In comparison, their male counterparts have an equal allocation of time (6.5 hours) to productive activities and free time.

Retired males and females living alone have the most free time (9.3 hours for males and 8.4 for females). Males and females retired but living with a partner have about an hour less free time each day. In general, retired males allocate the most time to media and employed females the least. Retired males living alone averaged, over all days of the week, six hours per day. In contrast, employed females living with a partner and child allocate 1.9 hours per day for media and communication. Employed females, who are lone parents with at least one child under 5 years have the least non-media free time, an average of 1.3 hours per day.

Virtually all groups spend more than half their free time on media-related activities, most often television viewing. Exceptions are employed males living alone or employed females living with their parents or non family members who spend the majority of their free time on non-media

related activities. Their time allocation to non-media activities is particularly high on weekends.

Social contacts

There are extremely wide variations in social contact time allocations across role groups. Contact time with some persons (e.g. spouse or children) clearly depends on family structure.

Virtually everyone has some time alone each day and not surprisingly, persons living alone have the most. Retired males living alone spend an average of 10.6 hours per day alone, 9.3 hours on personal care and therefore only 3.6 hours per day with other people (Table 20). Retired women living alone spend less time alone (9.8 hours) and 3.9 hours with others. In comparison to their male counterparts, they spend more time with "other family" members (1.4 versus 0.7 hours per day) but less time with friends (1.7 versus 2.4 hours). Females who keep house and live alone, also spend a lot of time alone, 10.4 hours per day. Employed males and females living alone spend the next highest amount of time alone averaging 6.4 and 6.0 hours per day respectively. Most of the other groups spend between 3 and 4 hours alone, the other time taken up with partners, children and co-workers/students. The least amount of time alone is by employed female lone parents living with at least one child less than 5 years of age, an average of 2.6 hours per day.

Employed persons living with a partner spend an average of 4 to 5 hours per day with their partner. Women keeping house with no children spend nearly seven hours with their partner while persons retired and living with a partner spend over 8 hours with theirs. For all groups with a partner, more time is spent with the partner on the weekend than during the week.

Women keeping house and living with a partner and at least one child under 5 spend an average of 8.5 hours per day with their child(ren). Comparable employed women spend 5.6 hours with their children, while employed men with a partner and young children spend 3.8 hours with their children. Part of this difference is likely due to the fact that proportionately, more women than men work part-time.

Female lone parents who keep house and have at least one child under 5 spend an average of 7.0 hours per day with their child(ren), or approximately 1.5 hours less than their counterparts in a two parent family. Comparable employed lone parents spend 3.5 hours per day with their child(ren), slightly less time than their counterparts in a two parent family have with their child(ren).

Except for children who are living with their parents and whose parents are therefore included in the category "other family", most other role groups spend about 0.5 to 1.5 hours per day with other family members. The exceptions are, female lone parents who keep house (regardless of age of children) and employed female lone parents with at least one child less than five years who spend on average, a minimum of two hours per day with other family members. Students living with their parents spend the most time with friends (an average of 5.9 hours per day for females and 5.6 hours for males). The employed living with non-family members also spend much time with friends (4.4 for females and 5.0 for males).

Employed persons living alone or living with their parents but no children and employed female lone parents with at least one child less than 5 years of age spend between 2.9 and 4.3 hours with friends. Most other role groups spend about 2 hours or less with friends. Retired males and females living with a partner spend the least amount of time with friends, just over one hour per day.

For most role groups, time with friends and family is highest on weekends and time with others is highest on weekdays. Time with children is generally much higher on weekends for males, averaging at least twice as much time with them on weekends as on weekdays. Interestingly, the only group to register a decline in time with children on weekends is females who keep house and live with their partner and at least one child under 5, averaging 8.6 and 8.3 hours on weekdays and weekend days, respectively. Paralleling this, employed males living with their partner and at least one child under 5, register the greatest weekday to weekend increase in time with children. Employed females living with their partner and a child under five spend 4.6 hours with children on weekdays and 7.3 hours on weekend days.

While it is not possible to derive a measure of the total number of social contacts, some indication of the volume of social contacts can be obtained by adding together time spent in each social contact situation, i.e. personal care, alone with spouse, with children, with other family, with friends and with other persons. The total time will be a minimum of 24 hours and will exceed 24 hours to the extent that the same block of time was spent with more than one type of social contact. For example, assume that from 7:00 to 9:00 p.m. an individual is talking with family members. From 8:00 to 9:00 p.m. they are joined by friends. This would be registered as 2 hours with family and 1 hour with friends for a total social contact time between 7:00 and 9:00 p.m. of three hours. This is one

dimension of time deepening which results from concurrent uses of time as people pack multiple activities and contacts into any given time period.

Eight role groups register 27 hours or more of social contact time, Table 20 and Figure V. Time deepening resulting from social contact time was most prevalent among persons with children. Females living with a partner and a child under 5 years, whether keeping house or employed, register the highest social contact time, 29.2 and 29.1 hours per day respectively. This occurs as a result of their heavy family contact time allocation. Retired males and females and females who keep house, all of whom live alone, have the least contact time. Employed males living with their partner and child(ren), regardless of the child(ren)'s age, have the least personal care time among the groups considered. Employed females who are lone parents with at least one child less than 5 years of age or who live with their parent(s) and no children have the least time alone of all groups.

Role and location

Time spent in various locations also varies considerably across individuals and among role groups. In particular, labour force status is a main determinant of the location of activities. Ten role groups average over 18 hours at home, Table 21 and Figure W. Eight of these are female groups. Among males, only those retired and living with their partner or alone average over 18 hours at home. Among females, those retired or keeping house registered the greatest time at home with retired females living with their partner averaging 20.3 hours at home, 20.6 hours on weekends and 20.2 on weekdays. Not surprisingly, employed males and employed females living either alone or with their parents, average the least amount of time at home, 13.5 or fewer hours per day.

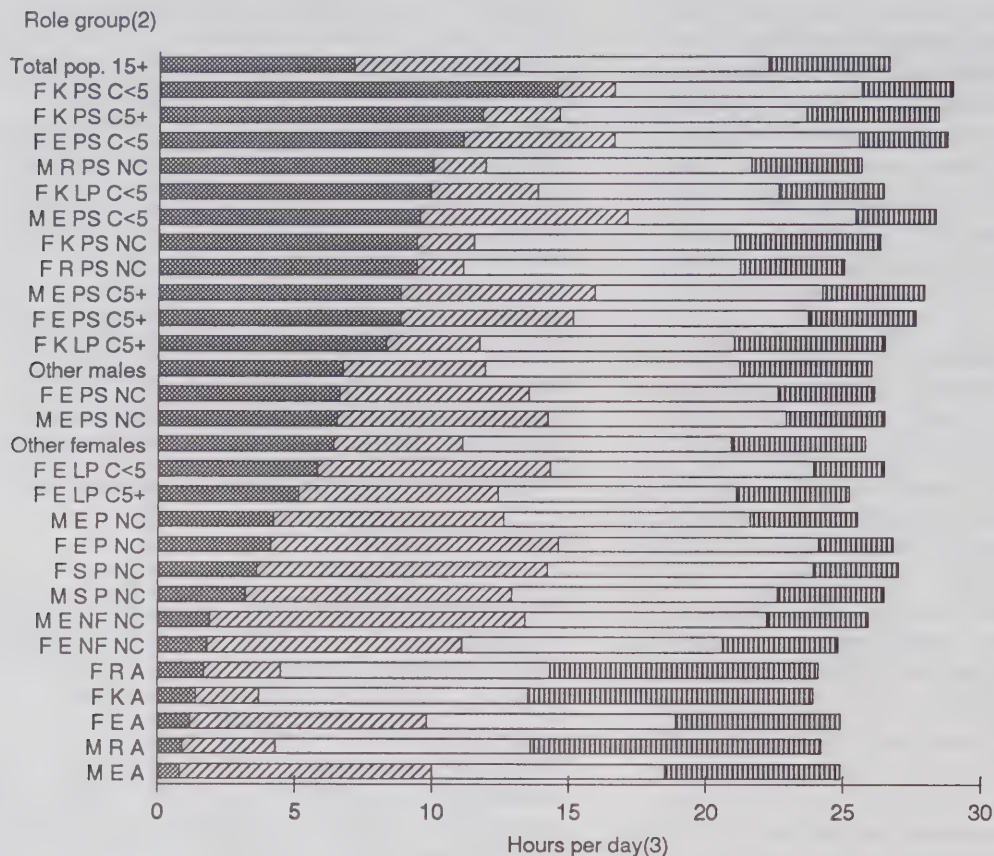
Typically, time spent in places other than home or work or transit rises on the weekends, except for students who by definition attend classes in "other places". However, on weekends, retired persons tend to register a decline in time spent in "other places".

Time spent in transit averages between one and two hours per day for most role groups. Transit time is highest for employed males (1.6 to 1.8 hours). Most employed females average about 0.2 to 0.4 hours less per day in transit than their male counterparts.

The majority of transit time for most groups is by car. However, some groups clearly substitute other modes of transportation presumably when cars are not readily available. For example, male students spend 1.3 hours in

Figure V

Average time spent(1) with social contacts for the population 15 years and over, by role groups, Canada, 1986



(1) Averaged over a 7 day week

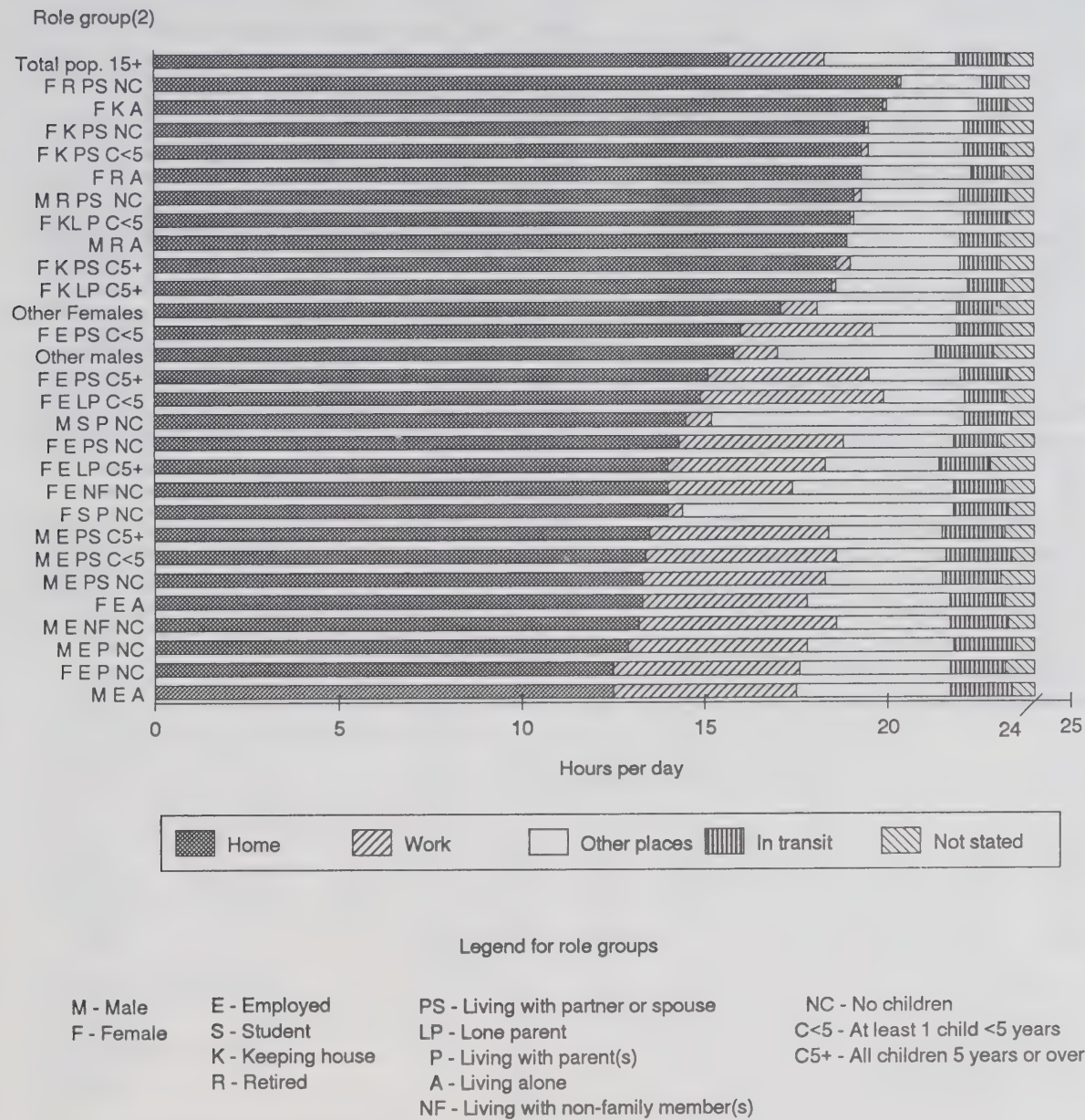
(2) For complete description of role groups, see Text Table N.

(3) Total adds to more than 24 hours because multiple responses were permitted.

(4) Refers to time spent on sleeping, washing, dressing or other personal care activities (codes 40, 45, 46 and 48) for which the question "Who was with you?" was not asked.

Figure W

Average time spent(1) at various locations for the population 15 years and over by role groups, Canada, 1986



(1) Averaged over a 7 day week

(2) For complete description of role groups, see Text Table N.

transit but only 0.6 hours of this is by car with walking and bus accounting for 0.3 hours each. Retired males living alone spend 1.1 hours in transit but only 0.5 hours is by car and an additional 0.5 hours walking, the highest time spent walking of any group.

DISCUSSION

An individual's allocation of time is determined by many dimensions. While each dimension can be studied individually, it is more meaningful to examine individual time allocation by pooling the relevant dimensions which shape an individual's lifestyle. Knowledge of the exact dimensions to be included, and how they should be combined is in its infancy. There is, however, agreement on several of the dimensions, as reflected in the work here. Sex, marital status/living arrangement, labour force status and child status are clearly, based on received knowledge, dimensions which must be accounted for. The majority of Canadians can place themselves into one of the role groups formed by combining those dimensions. Whether other significant and usable dimensions exist, and what they are, remains to be determined. Niemi and Paakkonen (1990), recognizing the value of this approach in their recent report on changes in time use in Finland between 1979 and 1987, present a chapter "A normal day in the life of a family with children." They present clear evidence of the importance of the interplay of the dimensions included in the present analysis.

An indication of the value of pooling dimensions is contained in an analysis of the time allocation of employed married females with children and employed married females without children. An employed woman living with her partner and a child under five can be seen to differ from her counterpart without a child in several ways. The former spends about 20 percent less time in paid work, slightly less time on media and leisure, about the same amount of time on personal care, shopping and education, and about 30 percent more time on domestic work. She spends time with her children, resulting in less time alone, less time with her partner, friends and others, and about the same amount of time with "other family". She spends 1.7 hours per day more at home and less time at work, other places and using buses or subways.

In contrast, employed males living with their partner and a child under five differ from their counterparts without children in the following ways. Those with children allocate 9 percent more time to paid work, 9 tenths of an hour on primary child care compared with zero for those without children, about the same amount of time on domestic activities, education and shopping and services, less time on personal care and about 20 percent less time on media and leisure activities. They also have less time alone and with their partner and friends, and more time with other family and others. Finally, they are home and at their workplace more.

TABLE 19
Average time spent¹ on various activities for the population 15 years and over, by role groups and day of week, Canada, 1986

Role group and day of week	Activities ²								
	Productive activities						Personal care	Media & communication	Other free time
	Total ³	Paid work	Domestic work	Primary child care	Shopping & services	Education			
	(Hours per day)								
Population 15+	7.5	3.6	1.8	0.4	0.9	0.8	11.0	3.2	2.3
1. Male, employed, w/ partner, no children ⁴									
All days	8.6	7.0	0.9	0.0	0.6	0.1	10.5	2.9	2.0
Weekday	9.9	8.4	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.1	10.1	2.6	1.4
Weekend	4.7	2.6	1.2	0.0	0.8	0.1	11.7	3.9	3.6
2. Female, employed, w/ partner, no children									
All days	9.0	6.0	1.9	0.2	0.9	0.2	10.8	2.2	2.0
Weekday	10.4	7.8	1.6	0.2	0.8	0.1	10.2	2.0	1.3
Weekend	5.4	1.4	2.4	0.2	1.1	0.2	12.3	2.6	3.7
3. Male, employed, w/ partner, child(ren) <5 ⁵									
All days	10.1	7.6	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.1	10.0	2.3	1.6
Weekday	11.2	9.1	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.1	9.7	2.1	1.0
Weekend	6.5	2.9	1.3	1.3	1.0	0.0	10.9	3.1	3.4
4. Female, employed, w/ partner, child(ren) <5									
All days	9.8	4.8	2.4	1.6	0.8	0.1	10.6	1.9	1.7
Weekday	11.0	6.5	2.1	1.5	0.8	0.1	10.2	1.8	1.0
Weekend	7.5	1.7	3.1	1.8	0.8	0.1	11.4	2.2	2.9
5. Male, employed, w/ partner, children 5+ ⁶									
All days	9.3	7.2	1.0	0.2	0.7	0.1	10.1	2.8	1.8
Weekday	10.5	8.8	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.1	9.8	2.5	1.2
Weekend	5.6	2.4	1.7	0.3	1.0	0.2	11.2	3.7	3.5
6. Female, employed, w/ partner, child(ren) 5+									
All days	10.1	5.7	2.6	0.5	1.0	0.1	10.4	1.9	1.6
Weekday	11.2	7.2	2.4	0.6	0.9	0.2	10.0	1.8	1.0
Weekend	7.0	1.7	3.2	0.4	1.5	0.1	11.5	2.3	3.2
7. Female, employed, lone parent, child(ren) <5									
All days	9.1	5.6	1.8	1.1	0.6	--	10.9	2.7	1.3
Weekday	9.9	7.0	1.2	0.9	0.7	--	10.8	2.4	0.9
Weekend	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8. Female, employed, lone parent, child(ren) 5+									
All days	9.4	5.9	2.1	0.4	0.9	0.2	10.2	2.5	2.0
Weekday	10.5	7.0	1.9	0.4	1.0	0.2	9.7	2.2	1.6
Weekend	6.3	2.7	2.6	0.3	0.7	--	11.4	3.4	2.9
9. Male, employed, w/ parent(s), no children									
All days	7.8	6.5	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.4	10.5	3.1	2.6
Weekday	9.9	8.6	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.5	9.9	2.3	1.9
Weekend	4.0	2.7	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.1	11.6	4.5	3.8
10. Female, employed, w/ parent(s), no children									
All days	8.4	6.5	0.9	0.1	0.7	0.3	10.8	2.2	2.6
Weekday	9.9	8.1	0.7	0.1	0.8	0.3	10.5	2.1	1.5
Weekend	4.6	2.6	1.2	0.0	0.6	0.2	11.7	2.5	5.2
11. Male, employed, living alone									
All days	8.7	6.9	0.9	0.0	0.7	0.2	10.2	2.4	2.7
Weekday	9.9	8.2	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.2	9.8	2.2	2.1
Weekend	4.7	2.6	1.3	0.0	0.8	0.0	11.6	3.2	4.4
12. Female, employed, living alone									
All days	8.8	6.1	1.3	0.2	1.0	0.2	10.5	2.4	2.3
Weekday	9.9	7.5	1.1	0.2	0.9	0.2	10.1	2.2	1.8
Weekend	6.1	2.6	1.9	0.1	1.3	0.3	11.4	3.0	3.5
13. Male, employed, w/ non-family, no children									
All days	8.1	6.6	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.1	10.5	3.0	2.4
Weekday	9.3	8.2	0.5	--	0.6	0.1	10.2	2.4	2.1
Weekend	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
14. Female, employed, w/ non-family, no children									
All days	6.9	4.8	0.8	0.2	0.8	0.3	11.6	2.3	3.1
Weekday	9.8	8.1	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.3	10.5	1.9	1.7
Weekend	2.8	0.2	1.0	0.3	1.0	0.3	13.2	2.9	5.1

TABLE 19
Average time spent¹ on various activities for the population 15 years and over, by role groups and day of week, Canada, 1986 — Concluded

Role group and day of week	Activities ²						Personal care	Media & communication	Other free time
	Productive activities								
	Total ³	Paid work	Domestic work	Primary child care	Shopping & services	Education			
15. Male, student, w/ parent(s), no children									
All days	7.3	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.4	5.7	11.0	3.0	2.7
Weekday	8.9	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.4	7.7	10.1	2.8	2.1
Weekend	4.6	1.3	0.6	0.1	0.3	2.2	12.6	3.3	3.5
16. Female, student, w/ parent(s), no children									
All days	8.5	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.5	6.6	11.1	2.4	2.0
Weekday	10.1	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.3	8.6	10.5	2.0	1.4
Weekend	4.2	0.9	1.2	0.0	0.8	1.2	12.7	3.6	3.6
17. Female, keeping house, w/ partner, no children									
All days	5.6	0.2	3.9	0.2	1.3	0.0	11.7	3.7	3.0
Weekday	6.2	0.3	4.1	0.2	1.5	0.1	11.5	3.7	2.6
Weekend	4.2	0.0	3.2	0.2	0.8	0.0	11.9	3.8	4.1
18. Female, keeping house, w/ partner, child(ren) <5									
All days	8.2	0.4	3.6	3.0	1.1	0.1	11.0	2.6	2.2
Weekday	8.7	0.5	3.8	3.3	1.1	0.1	10.9	2.7	1.7
Weekend	7.2	0.4	3.2	2.4	1.1	0.1	11.2	2.4	3.2
19. Female, keeping house, w/ partner, child(ren) 5+									
All days	7.2	0.6	4.1	0.9	1.5	0.1	11.3	2.9	2.6
Weekday	8.1	0.8	4.5	1.1	1.5	0.1	10.8	3.0	2.1
Weekend	5.5	0.4	3.4	0.5	1.3	0.0	12.1	2.9	3.5
20. Female, keeping house, lone parent, child(ren) <5									
All days	7.0	0.3	3.3	2.2	1.0	0.2	10.6	3.4	2.9
Weekday	7.6	0.4	3.6	1.7	1.5	0.3	10.8	3.4	2.3
Weekend	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
21. Female, keeping house, lone parent, child(ren) 5+									
All days	6.5	0.4	3.8	0.7	1.3	0.4	11.1	3.2	3.2
Weekday	7.4	0.2	4.3	0.8	1.5	0.6	11.0	2.9	2.7
Weekend	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
22. Female, keeping house, living alone									
All days	4.2	0.1	2.9	0.0	1.0	0.1	11.9	5.1	2.8
Weekday	4.6	0.0	3.2	0.1	1.2	0.1	11.9	4.9	2.6
Weekend	3.0	0.2	2.3	--	0.6	--	12.0	5.6	3.4
23. Male, retired, w/ partner, no children									
All days	3.3	0.2	1.5	0.1	1.4	0.0	12.5	5.6	2.6
Weekday	3.7	0.3	1.6	0.1	1.6	0.1	12.4	5.2	2.7
Weekend	2.3	0.1	1.2	0.0	1.0	--	12.9	6.4	2.5
24. Female, retired, w/ partner, no children									
All days	4.6	0.0	3.3	0.1	1.2	0.0	12.5	4.5	2.5
Weekday	4.8	0.1	3.4	0.1	1.2	0.0	12.4	4.4	2.4
Weekend	4.0	--	2.9	0.0	1.0	--	12.5	4.7	2.8
25. Male, retired, living alone									
All days	2.6	0.3	1.5	--	0.8	0.0	12.1	6.0	3.3
Weekday	2.6	0.2	1.5	--	0.9	0.0	12.0	6.2	3.3
Weekend	2.7	0.4	1.6	--	0.7	--	12.3	5.6	3.4
26. Female, retired, living alone									
All days	3.5	0.1	2.1	0.2	1.2	0.0	12.1	5.0	3.4
Weekday	4.0	0.1	2.2	0.2	1.4	0.0	12.0	4.8	3.2
Weekend	2.4	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.6	--	12.1	5.6	3.9
27. Other males									
All days	5.5	1.9	1.3	0.3	0.8	1.3	11.4	4.2	2.9
Weekday	6.4	2.4	1.3	0.3	0.9	1.5	11.2	4.1	2.3
Weekend	3.4	0.6	1.3	0.2	0.5	0.8	11.9	4.5	4.2
28. Other females									
All days	6.3	1.5	2.2	0.5	1.0	1.2	11.7	3.4	2.5
Weekday	7.1	1.8	2.1	0.5	1.1	1.5	11.5	3.3	2.1
Weekend	4.3	0.5	2.2	0.4	0.8	0.4	12.4	3.8	3.6

¹ Averaged over a 7 day week.

² Total time spent on all activities equals 24 hours.

³ Subtotals may not add to total due to rounding.

⁴ Refers to single children (i.e., those never married) under 19 and living at home.

⁵ At least one child under 5 years.

⁶ All children 5 years and over.

TABLE 20

Average time spent¹ with social contacts for the population 15 years and over, by role groups and day of week, Canada, 1986

Role group and day of week	Social contacts									
	Total ²		Others					Alone	Personal care ⁴	Not stated
	Total ³		Partner	Children of hhd.	Other family	Friends	Others			
	(Hours per day)									
Population 15+	27.0	10.1	3.5	2.0	1.5	2.4	3.6	4.4	9.1	0.4
1. Male, employed, w/ partner, no children										
All days	26.7	11.4	5.1	0.6	0.8	2.1	5.6	3.6	8.7	0.3
Weekday	26.4	11.5	4.2	0.7	0.6	1.9	6.5	3.7	8.4	0.4
Weekend	27.8	11.2	7.8	0.6	1.4	2.6	2.6	3.0	9.5	0.3
2. Female, employed, w/ partner, no children										
All days	26.5	11.0	4.7	0.6	1.2	2.0	4.9	3.5	9.1	0.4
Weekday	25.9	11.3	3.8	0.5	0.7	1.8	6.4	3.6	8.7	0.4
Weekend	28.1	10.0	7.2	0.9	2.6	2.3	1.1	3.2	10.3	0.5
3. Male, employed, w/ partner, child(ren) <5										
All days	28.6	12.5	4.7	3.8	1.0	1.6	5.9	2.9	8.3	0.3
Weekday	27.4	12.4	3.6	2.8	0.8	1.5	7.1	3.1	8.1	0.4
Weekend	32.2	12.6	8.0	6.9	1.5	1.9	2.6	2.2	9.0	0.1
4. Female, employed, w/ partner, child(ren) <5										
All days	29.1	11.5	4.3	5.6	1.2	1.4	4.1	3.2	8.9	0.4
Weekday	27.4	11.8	3.0	4.6	0.8	1.4	5.3	3.1	8.7	0.4
Weekend	32.3	11.0	6.7	7.3	2.0	1.4	1.9	3.3	9.4	0.3
5. Male, employed, w/ partner, children 5+										
All days	28.3	11.6	4.8	3.2	0.7	1.7	5.4	3.7	8.3	0.4
Weekday	27.2	11.6	3.7	2.5	0.5	1.7	6.5	3.9	8.1	0.4
Weekend	31.5	11.5	7.9	5.5	1.5	1.9	2.2	3.1	9.1	0.3
6. Female, employed, w/ partner, child(ren) 5+										
All days	28.0	11.1	4.3	3.8	0.7	1.5	4.9	3.9	8.6	0.4
Weekday	27.1	11.2	3.3	3.1	0.6	1.5	5.8	4.0	8.4	0.4
Weekend	30.7	10.8	7.1	5.5	1.3	1.5	2.1	3.4	9.4	0.4
7. Female, employed, lone parent, child(ren) <5										
All days	26.8	11.6	0.3	3.5	2.0	3.4	5.1	2.6	9.6	0.2
Weekday	26.8	11.9	0.4	2.2	2.0	3.7	6.4	2.1	9.8	0.2
Weekend	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8. Female, employed, lone parent, child(ren) 5+										
All days	26.0	10.4	0.4	3.6	1.1	2.3	5.0	4.1	8.7	0.8
Weekday	25.9	10.6	0.2	3.2	1.1	2.0	5.9	4.4	8.2	0.8
Weekend	26.2	10.0	0.8	4.8	1.4	3.2	2.1	3.2	10.1	0.7
9. Male, employed, w/ parent(s), no children										
All days	26.0	10.6	0.3	0.6	3.3	3.6	4.8	3.9	9.0	0.5
Weekday	25.8	11.3	0.1	0.3	2.7	3.3	6.7	3.8	8.4	0.5
Weekend	26.3	9.4	0.5	1.2	4.5	4.1	1.3	4.2	10.0	0.4
10. Female, employed, w/ parent(s), no children										
All days	27.0	11.6	0.1	0.5	3.5	4.3	6.2	2.7	9.5	0.2
Weekday	25.9	11.9	0.2	0.4	3.0	3.2	7.0	2.7	9.2	0.2
Weekend	29.7	10.8	0.1	0.7	4.6	7.0	4.1	2.6	10.3	0.3
11. Male, employed, living alone										
All days	25.3	8.8	0.1	0.1	0.7	3.3	6.0	6.4	8.5	0.3
Weekday	24.9	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.8	6.8	6.5	8.1	0.4
Weekend	26.7	7.6	0.3	0.2	1.7	4.8	3.2	6.1	10.1	0.1
12. Female, employed, living alone										
All days	25.2	8.6	0.2	0.2	0.9	2.9	5.7	6.0	9.1	0.3
Weekday	25.2	9.0	0.1	0.1	0.6	2.5	6.9	5.9	8.8	0.3
Weekend	25.1	7.7	0.4	0.3	1.7	3.8	2.6	6.2	9.8	0.3
13. Male, employed, w/ non-family, no children										
All days	26.3	11.2	1.0	0.1	0.9	5.0	6.5	3.7	8.8	0.3
Weekday	26.0	11.4	0.6	0.1	0.7	4.3	7.7	4.0	8.3	0.3
Weekend	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
14. Female, employed, w/ non-family, no children										
All days	25.2	9.9	0.7	0.3	0.8	4.4	4.9	4.2	9.5	0.4
Weekday	25.1	10.5	0.5	0.2	0.6	3.8	6.4	4.0	9.0	0.6
Weekend	25.4	9.2	0.9	0.5	1.2	5.2	2.8	4.5	10.3	0.0

TABLE 20

Average time spent¹ with social contacts for the population 15 years and over, by role groups and day of week, Canada, 1986 — Concluded

Role group and day of week	Social contacts									
	Total ²	Others						Alone	Personal care ⁴	Not stated
		Total ³	Partner	Children of hhd.	Other family	Friends	Others			
(Hours per day)										
15. Male, student, w/ parent(s), no children										
All days	26.7	10.2	0.0	0.3	2.8	5.6	4.2	3.9	9.7	0.2
Weekday	27.1	11.1	0.1	0.2	2.4	6.2	5.3	3.8	8.9	0.2
Weekend	26.2	8.7	0.0	0.6	3.6	4.4	2.2	4.0	11.0	0.3
16. Female, student, w/ parent(s), no children										
All days	27.2	11.0	0.0	0.4	3.2	5.9	4.7	3.1	9.7	0.2
Weekday	27.7	11.3	0.1	0.3	2.6	6.4	5.7	3.3	9.2	0.2
Weekend	26.0	10.1	0.0	0.6	5.0	4.6	1.9	2.6	10.9	0.3
17. Female, keeping house, w/ partner, no children										
All days	26.7	8.9	6.8	1.0	1.6	1.3	0.8	5.3	9.5	0.3
Weekday	26.1	8.3	6.1	1.0	1.4	1.1	0.8	6.0	9.4	0.3
Weekend	28.0	10.2	8.3	1.1	2.1	1.9	0.7	3.8	9.8	0.3
18. Female, keeping house, w/ partner, child(ren) <5										
All days	29.2	11.5	4.6	8.5	1.4	1.1	1.0	3.3	9.0	0.3
Weekday	28.0	11.2	3.6	8.6	1.1	1.0	1.0	3.7	8.8	0.3
Weekend	32.0	12.1	7.2	8.3	2.2	1.4	1.1	2.3	9.3	0.3
19. Female, keeping house, w/ partner, child(ren) 5+										
All days	28.8	9.8	5.5	5.2	1.1	1.5	1.3	4.8	9.0	0.4
Weekday	27.3	9.1	4.0	4.6	1.0	1.3	1.5	5.8	8.7	0.5
Weekend	31.6	11.1	8.3	6.3	1.4	1.7	1.0	2.9	9.7	0.3
20. Female, keeping house, lone parent, child(ren) <5										
All days	26.8	11.1	0.5	7.0	2.4	3.2	0.8	3.8	8.8	0.3
Weekday	26.2	10.9	0.3	6.3	2.8	3.0	0.7	4.2	8.7	0.2
Weekend	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
21. Female, keeping house, lone parent, child(ren) 5+										
All days	26.7	9.0	0.3	5.8	2.3	2.0	1.4	5.5	9.3	0.2
Weekday	26.2	8.2	0.1	5.1	1.9	1.7	1.5	6.4	9.2	0.3
Weekend	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
22. Female, keeping house, living alone										
All days	24.5	3.3	0.1	0.3	1.1	1.6	0.7	10.4	9.8	0.5
Weekday	24.4	3.0	0.1	0.2	0.9	1.5	0.7	10.9	9.9	0.3
Weekend	24.7	3.9	--	0.4	1.5	2.0	0.8	9.4	9.5	1.1
23. Male, retired, w/ partner, no children										
All days	26.0	9.9	8.3	0.6	1.0	1.1	0.8	4.0	9.7	0.5
Weekday	25.8	9.7	8.0	0.6	0.9	1.1	0.9	4.2	9.8	0.4
Weekend	26.4	10.4	9.1	0.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	3.5	9.5	0.7
24. Female, retired, w/ partner, no children										
All days	25.7	9.4	8.2	0.3	1.0	1.2	0.5	3.8	10.1	0.6
Weekday	25.6	9.4	8.1	0.2	0.9	1.2	0.5	4.1	10.1	0.4
Weekend	25.9	9.5	8.4	0.4	1.2	1.2	0.3	3.0	10.4	1.1
25. Male, retired, living alone										
All days	24.6	3.6	0.1	0.1	0.7	2.4	0.9	10.6	9.3	0.4
Weekday	24.7	3.0	0.1	0.1	0.6	2.0	0.8	11.0	9.3	0.6
Weekend	24.4	4.9	0.1	0.1	0.7	3.2	1.1	9.7	9.3	0.1
26. Female, retired, living alone										
All days	24.6	3.9	0.0	0.3	1.4	1.7	1.1	9.8	9.8	0.6
Weekday	24.6	4.0	0.0	0.3	1.4	1.7	1.2	9.7	9.7	0.6
Weekend	24.5	3.7	0.1	0.3	1.3	1.8	0.8	9.9	10.0	0.4
27. Other males										
All days	26.5	9.3	2.9	1.8	2.0	2.9	2.3	4.8	9.3	0.5
Weekday	26.1	9.2	2.7	1.5	1.8	2.7	2.7	5.1	9.1	0.6
Weekend	27.6	9.6	3.3	2.6	2.5	3.5	1.3	4.0	9.9	0.5
28. Other females										
All days	26.2	8.9	1.8	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.2	4.9	9.8	0.5
Weekday	25.9	8.6	1.5	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.6	5.2	9.6	0.5
Weekend	27.1	9.5	2.6	2.6	3.1	3.2	1.0	4.0	10.1	0.4

General Social Survey, 1986

¹ Averaged over a 7 day week.² Total adds to more than 24 hours because multiple responses were permitted.³ Calculated by subtracting time alone, personal care, and not stated from 24 hours.⁴ Refers to time spent on sleeping, washing, dressing or other personal care activities (codes 40, 45, 46 and 48) for which the question "Who was with you?" was not asked.

TABLE 21
Average time spent¹ at various locations for the population 15 years and over, by role groups and day of week, Canada, 1986

Role group and day of week	Locations ²								Not stated
	Home	Work	Other places	Transit					
				Total ³	Car	Foot	Bus/S- ub.	Other	
(Hours per day)									
Population 15+	15.7	2.6	3.6	1.4	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.8
1. Male, employed, w/ partner, no children									
All days	13.3	5.0	3.2	1.6	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.8
Weekday	12.7	6.1	2.8	1.6	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.8
Weekend	15.0	1.7	4.8	1.7	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.8
2. Female, employed, w/ partner, no children									
All days	14.3	4.5	3.0	1.3	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.8
Weekday	13.4	6.0	2.4	1.3	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.8
Weekend	16.7	0.7	4.5	1.3	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.8
3. Male, employed, w/ partner, child(ren) <5									
All days	13.4	5.2	3.0	1.8	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5
Weekday	12.5	6.3	2.7	2.0	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.6
Weekend	16.2	1.8	4.1	1.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4
4. Female, employed, w/ partner, child(ren) <5									
All days	16.0	3.6	2.3	1.2	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8
Weekday	14.6	4.9	2.2	1.4	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.0
Weekend	18.6	1.3	2.7	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6
5. Male, employed, w/ partner, children 5+									
All days	13.5	4.9	3.1	1.7	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.8
Weekday	12.6	6.1	2.6	1.8	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.8
Weekend	16.1	1.3	4.3	1.5	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.8
6. Female, employed, w/ partner, child(ren) 5+									
All days	15.1	4.4	2.5	1.3	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7
Weekday	14.3	5.5	2.1	1.4	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7
Weekend	17.3	1.4	3.4	1.3	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.7
7. Female, employed, lone parent, child(ren) <5									
All days	14.9	5.0	2.2	1.1	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.8
Weekday	14.0	6.5	1.4	1.2	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.8
Weekend	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8. Female, employed, lone parent, child(ren) 5+									
All days	14.0	4.3	3.1	1.4	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.2
Weekday	13.1	5.4	2.8	1.5	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.3
Weekend	16.7	1.2	4.1	1.0	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.0
9. Male, employed, w/ parent(s), no children									
All days	12.9	4.9	4.0	1.7	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.5
Weekday	11.8	6.6	3.1	1.9	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.6
Weekend	15.1	1.7	5.5	1.4	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3
10. Female, employed, w/ parent(s), no children									
All days	12.5	5.1	4.1	1.5	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.8
Weekday	12.1	6.4	3.0	1.6	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.9
Weekend	13.4	1.9	6.7	1.3	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7
11. Male, employed, living alone									
All days	12.5	5.0	4.2	1.7	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6
Weekday	11.9	6.1	3.7	1.7	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6
Weekend	14.4	1.4	5.9	1.6	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.7
12. Female, employed, living alone									
All days	13.3	4.5	3.9	1.5	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.7
Weekday	12.8	5.8	3.2	1.5	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.8
Weekend	14.6	1.3	5.8	1.6	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7
13. Male, employed, w/ non-family, no children									
All days	13.2	5.4	3.1	1.6	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.8
Weekday	12.2	6.7	2.6	1.6	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.9
Weekend	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
14. Female, employed, w/ non-family, no children									
All days	14.0	3.4	4.4	1.4	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7
Weekday	12.8	5.7	3.2	1.5	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8
Weekend	15.7	0.2	6.2	1.4	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5

TABLE 21

Average time spent¹ at various locations for the population 15 years and over, by role groups and day of week, Canada, 1986 — Concluded

Role group and day of week	Locations ²								
	Home	Work	Other places	Transit					Not stated
				Total ³	Car	Foot	Bus/S-ub.	Other	
(Hours per day)									
15. Male, student, w/ parent(s), no children									
All days	14.5	0.7	6.9	1.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.6
Weekday	13.4	0.4	8.4	1.5	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.4
Weekend	16.4	1.1	4.3	1.1	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.1
16. Female, student, w/ parent(s), no children									
All days	14.0	0.4	7.4	1.5	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.7
Weekday	13.4	0.5	8.1	1.5	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.6
Weekend	15.7	0.2	5.5	1.4	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.2	1.2
17. Female, keeping house, w/ partner, no children									
All days	19.4	0.1	2.6	1.0	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.8
Weekday	19.5	0.2	2.5	1.0	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.8
Weekend	19.3	0.1	2.9	1.0	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.8
18. Female, keeping house, w/ partner, child(ren) <5									
All days	19.3	0.2	2.6	1.1	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.8
Weekday	19.6	0.3	2.2	1.1	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.9
Weekend	18.6	0.1	3.9	1.0	0.9	0.1	--	0.0	0.5
19. Female, keeping house, w/ partner, child(ren) 5+									
All days	18.6	0.4	3.0	1.1	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.8
Weekday	18.7	0.5	2.7	1.1	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.9
Weekend	18.4	0.2	3.7	1.1	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.6
20. Female, keeping house, lone parent, child(ren) <5									
All days	19.0	0.1	3.0	1.2	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.7
Weekday	19.1	0.2	3.2	1.2	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
Weekend	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
21. Female, keeping house, lone parent, child(ren) 5+									
All days	18.5	0.1	3.6	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.8
Weekday	18.8	0.1	3.2	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	1.0
Weekend	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
22. Female, keeping house, living alone									
All days	19.9	0.1	2.5	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.8
Weekday	20.4	0.1	2.3	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5
Weekend	18.6	0.2	2.9	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.6
23. Male, retired, w/ partner, no children									
All days	19.1	0.2	2.7	1.3	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.8
Weekday	19.0	0.2	2.7	1.3	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.7
Weekend	19.2	0.1	2.6	1.3	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.8
24. Female, retired, w/ partner, no children									
All days	20.3	0.1	2.2	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.8
Weekday	20.2	0.1	2.3	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.9
Weekend	20.6	0.1	2.2	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.6
25. Male, retired, living alone									
All days	18.9	0.0	3.1	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.9
Weekday	18.6	--	3.2	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.0	1.0
Weekend	19.4	0.0	2.7	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.8
26. Female, retired, living alone									
All days	19.3	0.0	3.0	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.8
Weekday	19.0	0.0	3.3	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.8
Weekend	20.1	--	2.2	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.8
27. Other males									
All days	15.8	1.2	4.3	1.6	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.1
Weekday	15.7	1.5	3.9	1.6	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.2
Weekend	15.9	0.4	5.3	1.4	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.2	1.1
28. Other females									
All days	17.1	1.0	3.8	1.2	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.9
Weekday	17.0	1.4	3.7	1.1	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.9
Weekend	17.4	0.2	4.3	1.2	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.9

General Social Survey, 1986

¹ Averaged over a 7 day week.² Total activities add to 24 hours.³ Subtotals may not add to total due to rounding.

APPENDIX I

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

APPENDIX I. GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Average Time Spent per Participant

This is the average obtained when the estimated total daily time spent per day on the activity (by all participants) is divided by the estimated total number of participants in that activity.

Average Time Spent per Person

This is the average obtained when the estimated total daily time spent per day on the activity (by all participants) is divided by the estimated total number of persons in the population.

Census Agglomeration

A census agglomeration (CA) is a large urbanized core, together with adjacent urban and rural areas which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that core. A CA has a population of 10,000 to 99,999 inclusive based on the previous Canadian Census of Population.

Census Metropolitan Area

A census metropolitan area (CMA) is a very large urbanized core, together with adjacent urban and rural areas which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that core. A CMA has a population of 100,000 or more, based on the previous Canadian Census of Population.

Child(ren) of Respondent

Unless specified otherwise, single persons less than 25 years of age and living with a parent(s) (i.e. the respondent) are defined as children.

Diary Day

A diary day is a continuous 24-hour period commencing at 4:00 a.m. for which respondents reported their activities.

Employed Population

Those who responded **working at a job or business** to the question “Which of the following best describes your **main** activity during the last 7 days? Were you **mainly...**” are defined as the employed population. Full-time as well as part-time workers are included in the employed population, depending on the person’s perception of their main activity during the previous 7 days. Values may therefore be somewhat lower than expected.

Free or Leisure Time

This indicator provides a measure of time not allocated to either paid work, unpaid work or personal care activities such as sleeping, eating and bathing. It is considered to be time over which individuals have considerable discretion with respect to its use. It can be measured directly or by subtracting the sum of the other three uses of time from 24 hours.

Labour Force Status

This is the respondent’s main activity during the 7 days prior to the survey interview.

Paid Work

This refers to employed work, activity code 01.

Paid Work and related activities

This refers to paid work plus overtime/looking for work, travel for work, waiting/delays, meals, snacks at work, idle time, coffee, other breaks, other work activities and travel to and from work (activity codes 01-09).

Parents

The distinction between parent and “non-parent” does not refer to whether an individual has ever had a child, but rather to individuals having single, never-married children 19 years or younger living at home. In the sample, many “non-parents” have adult children or younger children not living with them.

Participant (in an activity)

A participant in an activity is a person who has reported at least one occurrence of the activity on their diary day.

Participation Rate

This is the percentage of the population having reported the activity. It is calculated by dividing the estimated number of persons participating in the activity on diary day, by the total number of persons in the population.

Personal Care Time

Personal care time or necessary time refers to time spent on sleeping, eating, washing and dressing (codes 40-49). Respondents were asked who they were with for all activities except sleeping, washing and dressing (codes 40, 45, 46 and 48 respectively).

Primary Child Care

Primary child care activities refer to the physical care of babies (up to four years of age inclusive) such as dressing, feeding or washing (code 20); physical care

of children (5-18 years) such as dressing, feeding or washing (code 21); helping, teaching or reprimanding children (code 22); reading or talking with children (code 23); playing with children (code 24); medical care of children (25); other child care such as unpaid babysitting (code 28); and travel related to child care (code 29).

Total Productive Activity/Work

This includes not only time spent on paid work and related activities, but also time spent on educational activities and unpaid work, i.e. domestic chores, primary child care and shopping and using services.

Unpaid Work

Unpaid work includes domestic work (codes 10-19), child care (codes 20-25, 28 and 29) and shopping and services (codes 30-39).

Weekday/Weekend

Weekdays commence at 4:00 a.m. on Monday and end at 4:00 a.m. on Saturday. Weekends commence at 4:00 a.m. on Saturday and end at 4:00 a.m. on Monday.

APPENDIX II

DAILY ACTIVITIES CODE LIST

APPENDIX II.**DAILY ACTIVITIES CODE LIST
GSS 2-16.****Employed Work**

- 01 Work for Pay
- 02 Extra to Work/Overtime/Looking for Work
- 03 Travel During Work
- 04 Waiting, Delays at Work
- 05 Meals-Snacks at Work
- 06 Idle Time Before or After Work
- 07 Coffee, Other Breaks
- 08 Uncodeable Work Activities
- 09 Travel: To-From Work

Domestic Work

- 10 Meal Preparation
- 11 Meal Clean-up (Dishes/Clearing Table)
- 12 Indoor Cleaning (Dusting/Vacuuming)
- 13 Outdoor Cleaning (Sidewalks/Garbage)
- 14 Laundry, Ironing, Folding
- 15 Mending
- 16 Home Repairs, Maintenance
- 17 Gardening, Pet Care
- 18 Other Uncodeable Housework (Bills)
- 19 Travel: Domestic

Care of Children

- 20 Baby Care
- 21 Child Care
- 22 Helping, Teaching, Reprimanding Children
- 23 Reading, Talking, Conversation with Children
- 24 Play with Children
- 25 Medical Care - Child
- 28 Other Child Care (Unpaid Babysitting)
- 29 Travel: Child Care

Shopping and Services

- 30 Everyday Shopping (Food, Clothing, Gas)
- 31 Shopping for Durable Household Goods
(e.g. House, Car)
- 32 Personal Care Services (Hairdresser)
- 33 Government and Financial Services
- 34 Adult Medical & Dental Care (Outside Home)

- 35 Other Professional Services (Lawyer)
- 36 Repair Services (Cleaning, Auto, Appliance)
- 37 Waiting, Queuing for Purchase
- 38 Other Uncodeable Services
- 39 Travel: Goods or Services

Personal Care

- 40 Washing, Dressing, Packing
- 41 Adult Medical Care (At Home)
- 42 Help and Personal Care to Adults
- 43 Meals at Home/Snacks/ Coffee
- 44 Restaurant Meals
- 45 Night Sleep/Essential Sleep
- 46 Incidental Sleep, Naps
- 47 Relaxing, Thinking, Resting
- 48 Other Personal Care or Private Activities
- 49 Travel: Personal

School and Education

- 50 Full-time Classes
- 51 Other Classes - Part-time
- 52 Special Lectures: Occasional
- 53 Homework: Course, Career, Self-Development
- 54 Meals-Snacks, Coffee at School
- 55 Breaks or Waiting for Class to Begin
- 56 Leisure and Special Interest Classes
- 57 ---
- 58 Other Uncodeable Study
- 59 Travel: Education

Organizational, Voluntary and Religious Activity

- 60 Professional, Union, General
- 61 Political, Civic Activity
- 62 Child, Youth, Family Organization
- 63 Religious Meetings, Organizations
- 64 Religious Services/Prayer/Read Bible
- 65 Fraternal, Social Organizations
- 66 Volunteer Work, Helping
- 67 ---
- 68 Other Uncodeable Organizations
- 69 Travel: Organizations

Entertainment (Attending)

- 70 Sports Events
- 71 Pop Music, Fairs, Concerts
- 72 Movies, Films
- 73 Opera, Ballet, Drama
- 74 Museums and Art Galleries
- 75 Visits, Entertaining Friends/Relatives
- 76 Socializing at Bars, Clubs
- 77 ---
- 78 Other Social Gatherings
- 79 Travel: Entertainment

Sports and Hobbies (Participation)

- 80 Sports, Physical Exercise, Coaching
- 81 Hunt, Fish, Camp
- 82 Walk, Hike
- 83 Hobbies
- 84 Domestic Home Crafts
- 85 Music, Theatre, Dance
- 86 Games, Cards, Arcade
- 87 Pleasure Drives, Sightseeing
- 88 Other Uncodeable Sport or Active Leisure
- 89 Travel: Sports, Hobbies

Media and Communication

- 90 Radio
- 91 Television, Rented Movies
- 92 Records, Tapes, Listening
- 93 Reading Books, Magazines
- 94 Reading Newspapers
- 95 Talking, Conversation, Phone
- 96 Letters and Mail
- 98 Other Uncodeable (Media or Communication)
- 99 Travel: Media or Communication

Residual Codes

- 26 Missing Time (Gaps)
- 27 Refusal
- 97 Activity Not Stated

APPENDIX III

SAMPLE SIZE TABLE

Selected characteristics by sample size and population 15 years and over, Canada, 1986

Selected characteristics	Sample size			Population ('000s)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Population 15+	9,744	4,366	5,378	19,496	9,543	9,954
Age group						
15-24	1,762	822	940	4,159	2,120	2,039
25-34	2,664	1,229	1,435	4,502	2,246	2,256
35-44	1,834	865	969	3,630	1,814	1,816
45-54	995	461	534	2,483	1,234	1,249
55-64	1,091	452	639	2,273	1,090	1,183
65+	1,398	537	861	2,448	1,039	1,410
Labour force status						
Employed	4,818	2,707	2,111	9,778	5,939	3,839
Looking for work	449	311	138	845	604	241
Student	877	434	443	2,254	1,169	1,084
Keeping house	1,900	68	1,832	3,561	129	3,432
Retired	1,294	627	667	2,242	1,247	995
Other	406	219	187	817	454	363
Day of week						
Weekday	7,377	3,334	4,043	13,897	6,863	7,034
Saturday	1,281	550	731	2,800	1,366	1,433
Sunday	1,086	482	604	2,800	1,314	1,486
Size of community						
CMA/Pop. 100,000 or more	4,878	2,160	2,718	10,870	5,358	5,512
CA/Pop. 10,000-99,999	2,090	938	1,152	3,792	1,880	1,912
Rural/Pop. 9,999 or less	2,554	1,156	1,398	4,363	2,082	2,281
Other	222	112	110	471	222	249
Living arrangement¹						
With partner and single child(ren) under 25	3,296	1,543	1,753	7,123	3,614	3,509
With partner, no single child(ren) under 25	2,386	1,148	1,238	5,047	2,506	2,541
Lone parent with single child(ren) under 25	505	63	442	727	131	596
Lone parent with single child(ren) 25 or over	69	--	56	184	--	150
Single child 15-24 living with both parents	795	446	349	2,496	1,441	1,055
Single child 15-24 living with lone parent	204	111	93	487	241	246
Child 25 or over living with parent(s)	67	49	--	158	117	--
With non-relative(s) only	334	162	172	817	450	367
Alone	1,887	752	1,135	1,987	815	1,172
Other	201	79	122	471	195	276
Children¹ living at home						
No children under 19	6,246	2,898	3,348	12,554	6,259	6,294
At least one child under 19	3,498	1,468	2,030	6,943	3,283	3,659
All children under 5	854	366	488	1,529	698	831
At least one child under 5, but not all	669	299	370	1,212	588	624
All children from 5 to 12 years inclusive	899	351	548	1,500	650	850
All children over 12	611	255	356	1,708	860	848
Other	465	197	268	994	488	506
Marital status						
Married or common-law	5,746	2,724	3,022	12,252	6,160	6,092
Single, never married	2,491	1,268	1,223	5,198	2,844	2,354
Widow or widower	796	126	670	1,091	173	918
Separated or divorced	702	246	456	944	365	580
Not stated	--	--	--	--	--	--
Household income						
Less than \$15,000	2,235	804	1,431	3,342	1,295	2,047
\$15,000 - \$29,999	2,447	1,087	1,360	4,407	2,090	2,318
\$30,000 - \$39,999	1,603	818	785	3,432	1,840	1,592
\$40,000 - \$59,999	1,383	719	664	3,198	1,787	1,411
\$60,000 and over	736	422	314	1,917	1,131	786
Other	1,340	516	824	3,200	1,400	1,800

General Social Survey, 1986

¹ "Children" and "Child" refer only to single children (i.e., those never married) under 19 and living at home.

Selected characteristics by sample size and population 15 years and over, Canada, 1986

Selected characteristics	Sample size			Population ('000s)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Population 15+	9,744	4,366	5,378	19,496	9,543	9,954
Employed Population¹						
Total	6,721	3,540	3,181	13,772	7,814	5,958
Industry						
Agriculture	235	188	47	451	361	90
Other primary	202	178	--	364	325	--
Manufacturing, non-durables	490	275	215	1,032	611	420
Manufacturing, durables	393	309	84	968	761	207
Construction	374	326	48	788	694	95
Transportation and related	489	348	141	1,053	778	275
Wholesale trade	261	191	70	557	422	135
Retail trade	801	351	450	1,630	769	860
Finance and related	325	119	206	695	294	401
Community services	1,198	360	838	2,315	841	1,473
Personal services	646	175	471	1,339	438	901
Business and misc. services	463	232	231	953	507	446
Public administration	657	391	266	1,230	802	428
Working, but not stated	187	97	90	398	211	187
Occupation						
Professionals/semi-professionals	1,095	501	594	2,131	1,069	1,061
Managers	620	414	206	1,249	891	358
Supervisors	129	66	63	286	162	124
Upper white collar	803	235	568	1,545	560	985
Lower white collar	1,593	421	1,172	3,242	996	2,246
Foremen/women	109	105	--	228	222	--
Upper blue collar	610	561	49	1,298	1,184	115
Lower blue collar	1,357	952	405	2,960	2,169	791
Farmers	122	112	--	203	191	--
Farm labourers	111	82	29	239	162	77
Working, but not stated	172	91	81	391	208	183
Not worked in past 12 months	3,023	826	2,197	5,724	1,728	3,996

General Social Survey, 1986

¹ Defined as having worked in the past 12 months.

APPENDIX IV

SAMPLE DESIGN AND ESTIMATION PROCEDURES

APPENDIX IV. SAMPLE DESIGN AND ESTIMATION PROCEDURES

POPULATION

The target population of the 1986 General Social Survey includes all persons 15 years and over living in Canada, with the following exceptions:

1. full-time residents of institutions;
2. residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Since random digit dialling techniques were used to select households, households (thus persons living in households) that did not have telephones at the time of the survey were excluded from the surveyed population. These households account for less than 3% of the total population.

The survey estimates have been adjusted (weighted) to represent the entire target population, including persons without telephones and other exclusions.

SAMPLE DESIGN AND SELECTION METHODS

The 1986 General Social Survey employed two different Random Digit Dialling (RDD) sampling techniques. For Newfoundland and Ontario, the Elimination of Non-working Banks method was used while, for the remaining provinces, the Waksberg method was used¹. Both of these methods are described below.

Note that a "bank" of telephone numbers is a group of 100 possible numbers that share the same three-digit area code, three digit prefix and first two digits of the final part of the telephone number.

Elimination of Non-working Banks RDD Design

The General Social Survey used the Elimination of Non-working Banks (ENWB) design to sample in Newfoundland and Ontario.

ENWB is a form of Random Digit Dialling in which an attempt is made to identify all "working banks" for an area, i.e. to identify all banks with at least one household. Working banks were identified using telephone company lists and all possible 10-digit telephone numbers were generated for these banks. A systematic sample of telephone numbers was then generated for each stratum and an attempt was made to conduct a GSS interview with one randomly selected person from each household reached.

Waksberg RDD Design

Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia
New Brunswick	Quebec
Manitoba	Saskatchewan
Alberta	British Columbia

The Waksberg method employs a two-stage design which increases the likelihood of contacting households over a "pure" RDD design. The following describes the procedure used for the General Social Survey in the above provinces.

For each stratum within each of these provinces, an up-to-date list of all telephone area code and prefix number combinations was obtained. Within each identified area code-prefix combination, all possible combinations of the next two digits were added to form the 100 possible banks. These banks formed the first stage sampling units (i.e. the Primary Sampling Units - PSUs).

Within each stratum, random selections were made of these banks and then the final two digits were generated at random. This number (called a "Primary" number) was called to determine whether or not it reached a household. If it did not reach a household (i.e. the number was not assigned for use or was a business, institution, etc.), the number was dropped from further consideration. If it did reach a household, additional numbers referred to as "Secondary" numbers were generated within the same bank (i.e. numbers with the same first eight digits as the "Primary" number). These numbers were also called to determine whether or not they reached a household. Secondary numbers were generated on a continuing basis until:

- (a) five additional households were reached in each retained bank; or
- (b) the bank was exhausted; or
- (c) the survey period ended.

An attempt was made to conduct an interview with a randomly selected respondent in all "Primary" and "Secondary" households reached.

Stratification

In order to carry out sampling, each of the ten provinces were divided into strata or geographic areas. Generally, each province had two strata, one stratum representing the census metropolitan areas (CMAs) of the province and the other the non-CMA areas. Ontario and Saskatchewan were sampled from two regional

offices. As a result, more strata were included in the sample design for these areas.

There were some exceptions to this scheme for the provinces of New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario due to the focus content. In these provinces there are certain areas for which it was deemed important to produce independent estimates because of their unique bilingual patterns. A larger sample was needed from these areas in order to produce the required estimates. These areas, called contact regions, were made up of contiguous census divisions. There were six such regions: Northern and Eastern New Brunswick, Montreal, the Outaouais of Quebec, the Eastern Townships of Quebec, Eastern Ontario and North Eastern Ontario (for more details see *Current Demographic Analysis*, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 91-209E (Annual), May 1987, P 128-129). Each contact region formed a stratum.

The area code and prefix combinations that corresponded to the strata were determined and used to select the appropriate samples in each stratum. Since area code-prefix boundaries did not always correspond exactly to the intended stratum boundaries, small biases may have been introduced at this stage.

A target sample size of approximately 12,000 households was chosen as being large enough to allow extensive analysis at the national level and limited analysis at a provincial level. It was allocated to provinces in proportion to the square root of their populations and to the strata within provinces in proportion to their populations.

WEIGHTING AND ESTIMATION

For both the Waksberg design and the Elimination of Non-working Banks design, each household within a stratum has an equal probability of selection. For the Waksberg households, the initial weight is set to a constant (1.0) for all records. For ENWB households, the initial weight is equal to the total number of telephone numbers in the stratum divided by the number of sampled telephone numbers in the stratum.

The initial weight is adjusted, by stratum, for non-response and households which had more than one telephone number have a second adjustment to produce the person weight. The second adjustment corrects for the higher probability of households with more than one telephone number being sampled.

Subsequently, these "person weights" were adjusted within strata so that the estimated population sizes for the strata would agree with census projections of the population. In the final stages of sampling, the weights were adjusted for over- or under-sampling within province-sex-age groups, again using census projections for the target population. The age groups for this adjustment were:

15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54
55-64	65+			

Estimation

The estimate of the number of persons in the population having a given set of characteristics is determined by summing the weights of all sampled persons with that set of characteristics. The estimates of persons presented in the tables are rounded to the nearest thousand, which not only improves readability but also provides data at an appropriate level of precision.

NOTES

1. Waksberg, J. 1980. "Sampling Methods for Random Digit Dialling." *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, 73: 40-46.

APPENDIX V

CYCLE TWO QUESTIONNAIRES

The GSS 2-1 was completed for each telephone number selected in the sample. It lists all household members, collecting basic demographic information, specifically age, sex, marital status and relation to head of family. A respondent, 15 years of age or older was then randomly selected and a GSS 2-2 was completed for this person.

The GSS 2-2 questionnaire collected time use (daily activities) information from persons aged 15 and over living in the 10 provinces. Excerpts (Sections A, B, D(pgs. 5-6), E, F(pg.14), S, T, and U) are provided.

General social survey Selection control form

GSS 2-1

Confidential when completed

1: 2:

3: 4:

TELEPHONE NUMBER LABEL

5. Screening Interviewer Number

6. Screening Final Status

RECORD OF CALLS									
10	11 Date		12 Start		13 Finish		14 Result	15 Interviewer's Name	16 Comments
	Day	Month	Hr	Min	Hr	Min			
01									
02									
03									
04									
05									
06									
07									
08									
09									
10									
11									
12									
13									
14									

20. Hello, I'm from Statistics Canada. We are doing a survey about the social activities and the language use of Canadians.

21. I'd like to make sure that I've dialed the right number. Is this (read number)?

☐ Yes

☐ No → Dial again. If still wrong, END

22. Is this number for a business, an institution or a private home?

☐ Private home

☐ Both home and business } Go to 30

☐ Business, institution or other non-residence

23. Does anyone use this telephone number as a home phone number?

☐ Yes

☐ No → Thank respondent and END

24. How many persons live or stay at this address and use this number as a home phone number?

☐ Less than 15 → Go to 30

☐ 15 or more → Make appointment

INTERVIEW WITH SELECTED PERSON

70: 71:

72: 73:

DESIGNATED DAY LABEL

74. INTERVIEWER: Transcribe selected person name from item 35 and related Page-Line No. from items 33 & 34.

Selected person name Page-line

75. Would you prefer to be interviewed in English or French?

1 ☐ English

2 ☐ French

76. Interviewer Number

30. In this survey all information we collect will be kept strictly confidential as guaranteed by the Statistics Act. While your participation is voluntary, your assistance is essential if the results of the survey are to be accurate.															
31. I need to select one person from your household for an interview which will be conducted in November. Starting with the oldest, what is the first name and age of each person living or staying here who has no usual place of residence elsewhere? <div style="text-align: center; font-size: small;">Enter names and ages in items 35 and 37</div>															
32. INTERVIEWER: • Enter answers for items 38 through 48 for each person recorded in item 35. Refer to Interviewer Reference Card for instructions and codes. • Then go to item 49.															
33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	Only for persons aged 6-14 yrs			
Pg	Ln	NAMES OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	SEL #	AGE #	SEX	M S	F a m ID	R to H	First Lang Learn	CN in E	CN in F	45 Main language of Education	46 CR in E	47 CR in F	48 FR IM
	1	GIVEN NAME _____ SURNAME _____										1 <input type="radio"/> English 2 <input type="radio"/> French 3 <input type="radio"/> Other			
	2	GIVEN NAME _____ SURNAME _____										1 <input type="radio"/> English 2 <input type="radio"/> French 3 <input type="radio"/> Other			
	3	GIVEN NAME _____ SURNAME _____										1 <input type="radio"/> English 2 <input type="radio"/> French 3 <input type="radio"/> Other			
	4	GIVEN NAME _____ SURNAME _____										1 <input type="radio"/> English 2 <input type="radio"/> French 3 <input type="radio"/> Other			
	5	GIVEN NAME _____ SURNAME _____										1 <input type="radio"/> English 2 <input type="radio"/> French 3 <input type="radio"/> Other			
	6	GIVEN NAME _____ SURNAME _____										1 <input type="radio"/> English 2 <input type="radio"/> French 3 <input type="radio"/> Other			
	7	GIVEN NAME _____ SURNAME _____										1 <input type="radio"/> English 2 <input type="radio"/> French 3 <input type="radio"/> Other			
	8	GIVEN NAME _____ SURNAME _____										1 <input type="radio"/> English 2 <input type="radio"/> French 3 <input type="radio"/> Other			
49. Are there any persons away from this household attending school, visiting, travelling or in the hospital who USUALLY live here? <input type="radio"/> Yes → Enter names and complete items 37 through 48 <input type="radio"/> No															
50. Does anyone else live at this address, such as other relatives, roomers, boarders or employees? <input type="radio"/> Yes → Enter names and complete items 37 through 48 <input type="radio"/> No															
51. Now I am going to use a selection procedure to determine whom to interview. This will just take a second.															
52. INTERVIEWER: <div style="text-align: center; font-size: small;">In Item 36, number the persons 15 years of age and over in order from oldest to youngest.</div> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: small;">Determine the selected person by referring to the Selection Grid.</div> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: small;">In item 36, circle the number of the selected person.</div>															
<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100%; height: 100%; margin: 0 auto;"></div> <div style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; margin-top: 10px;">SELECTION GRID LABEL</div> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: small; margin-top: 10px;">A = Eligible household members B = Select #</div>															
53. The person I am to interview is(read name)..... Someone will be contacting him/her between November 26 and December 12.															
54. INTERVIEWER: If the respondent volunteers a best time to be contacted, mark below. <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px;"></div>															
55. Final Status 56. Number of Eligible Household Members <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; width: 100%;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40%; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40%; height: 20px;"></div> </div>															
57. NOTES Item # <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; width: 100%;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40%; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40%; height: 20px;"></div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; width: 100%;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40%; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40%; height: 20px;"></div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; width: 100%;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40%; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40%; height: 20px;"></div> </div>															

for the SELECTION CONTROL FORM (GSS 2-1)

ITEMS 37 to 42 GSS 2-1

ITEM	TITLE	DESCRIPTION
37	AGE 00-99	INDICATE AGE AS OF LAST BIRTHDAY IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR OLD, ENTER 00
38	SEX	M: MALE F: FEMALE
39	MARITAL STATUS	WHAT IS MARITAL STATUS? 1: MARRIED OR COMMON LAW 2: SINGLE (NEVER MARRIED) 3: WIDOW OR WIDOWER 4: SEPARATED OR DIVORCED
40	FAMILY IDENTIFIER	A to Z: IDENTIFY EACH SEPARATE FAMILY WITH A LETTER CODE. (All members of the first family unit are coded "A", all members of the second family are coded "B")
41	RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD	WHAT IS 'S RELATIONSHIP TO? (NAME OF HEAD OF FAMILY) 1: HEAD OF FAMILY 2: SPOUSE OR COMMON-LAW PARTNER 3: SON OR DAUGHTER (NATURAL, ADOPTED OR STEP) 4: GRANDCHILD 5: DAUGHTER-IN-LAW OR SON-IN-LAW 6: FOSTER CHILD (less than age 18) 7: PARENT 8: MOTHER-IN-LAW OR FATHER-IN-LAW 9: SISTER OR BROTHER 0: OTHER RELATIVE «SPECIFY IN ITEM 57 - NOTES»
42	FIRST LANGUAGE LEARNED	WHAT IS THE LANGUAGE (name of household member) FIRST LEARNED AT HOME IN EARLY CHILDHOOD? ENTER THE CORRESPONDING CODE. 01: English 02: French 03: Italian 04: German 05: Ukrainian 06: Chinese 07: Portugese 08: Dutch (Netherlandic) 09: Polish 10: Greek 11: Hungarian (Magyar) 12: Spanish 13: Cree 14: Punjabi 15: Arabic 16: Latin 17: Russian 18: Yiddish 19: Hebrew 20: Other

INTERVIEWER'S QUESTION CARD
for the SELECTION CONTROL FORM (GSS 2-1)

ITEMS 43 to 48 GSS 2-1

Screening Phase
General Social Survey

ITEM	TITLE	DESCRIPTION
43 and 44	CONVERSA- TION IN ENGLISH/ FRENCH	<p>ITEM 43: <u>CAN (name of household respondent)</u> SPEAK ENGLISH WELL ENOUGH TO CONDUCT A CONVERSATION?</p> <p>ITEM 44: <u>CAN (name of household respondent)</u> SPEAK FRENCH WELL ENOUGH TO CONDUCT A CONVERSATION?</p> <p>YES: ENTER « 1 » NO: ENTER « 2 » DON'T KNOW: ENTER « 3 »</p>
45	MAIN LANGUAGE OF EDUCATION	<p>WHAT IS THE MAIN LANGUAGE USED TO TEACH AT SCHOOL THIS YEAR? (name of child)</p> <p>QUESTION ASKED ONLY OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AGED 6 TO 14 YEARS OLD.</p>
46 and 47	LANGUAGE COURSE IN ENGLISH/ FRENCH	<p>ITEM 46: <u>IS (name of child) TAKING A COURSE</u> TO LEARN ENGLISH WITHIN HER/HIS SCHOOL YEAR PROGRAM?</p> <p>ITEM 47: <u>IS (name of child) TAKING A COURSE</u> TO LEARN FRENCH WITHIN HER/HIS SCHOOL YEAR PROGRAM?</p> <p>YES: ENTER « 1 » NO: ENTER « 2 » DON'T KNOW: ENTER « 3 »</p> <p>QUESTION ASKED ONLY OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AGED 6 TO 14 YEARS OLD.</p>
48	FRENCH IMMERSION PROGRAM	<p>ITEM 48: <u>HAS EVER BEEN ENROLLED</u> (name of child) IN A FRENCH IMMERSION PROGRAM?</p> <p>YES: ENTER « 1 » NO: ENTER « 2 » DON'T KNOW: ENTER « 3 »</p> <p>QUESTION ASKED ONLY OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AGED 6 TO 14 YEARS OLD.</p>

- - Telephone Number

Page-Line No. (Item 74, GSS 2-1)

Interviewer Number (Item 76, GSS 2-1)

1 Type

GSS 2-2

Confidential when completed

GENERAL SOCIAL SURVEY

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES AND LANGUAGE USE

QUESTIONNAIRE

AGES 15 YEARS AND OVER

For this part of the survey I would like you to recall certain aspects of your life from when you were born to when you were 15 years old.

SECTION A

A1. In what country were you born?

01 ☐ Canada → In which province or territory?

- 02 ☐ Newfoundland
- 03 ☐ Prince Edward Island
- 04 ☐ Nova Scotia
- 05 ☐ New Brunswick
- 06 ☐ Québec
- 07 ☐ Ontario
- 08 ☐ Manitoba
- 09 ☐ Saskatchewan
- 10 ☐ Alberta
- 11 ☐ British Columbia
- 12 ☐ Yukon Territory
- 13 ☐ Northwest Territories

→ Go to A3

14 ☐ Country outside Canada (specify)

A2. In what year did you first immigrate to Canada?

1 ☐ Canadian citizen by birth

A3. What is your date of birth?

____ Day ____ Month ____ Year

A4. Did you live in the same community from birth up to age 15?
By community I mean city, town or rural area.

1 ☐ Yes → Go to A7

2 ☐ No

3 ☐ Don't know → Go to SECTION B

A5. In how many different communities did you live during this time?

____ communities

98 ☐ Don't know → Go to SECTION B

A6. Think about the community you lived in for the longest time from when you were born until you were 15 years old.
For how many of those 15 years did you live there?

____ years

99 ☐ Don't know

A7. What was the approximate size of that community?

- 1 ☐ Less than 5,000 population or a rural area
- 2 ☐ 5,000 to less than 25,000 population
- 3 ☐ 25,000 to less than 100,000 population
- 4 ☐ 100,000 to 1 million population
- 5 ☐ Over 1 million population

A8. Was this place in Canada or elsewhere?

6 ☐ In Canada → What was the name of that town or nearest town?

Town → _____

Prov. → _____

7 ☐ Elsewhere → Which country? (specify)

SECTION B

B1. When you were 15 years old, did you live with your own father? (Include adoptive father)

1 ☐ Yes → Go to B4

2 ☐ No

B2. Why was this? Was it because ...

3 ☐ Your father died

4 ☐ Parents were divorced or separated

5 ☐ You or your father were temporarily living away from home → Go to B4

6 ☐ Other (specify)

B3. During that time, was there a male who took the role of your father?

7 ☐ Yes

8 ☐ No → Go to B8

B4. Which of the following best describes your father's (or father substitute's) main activity when you were 15 years old? (Accept one response only)

1 ☐ Working at a job or business → In this job was he mainly ...

6 ☐ An employee working for someone else → Go to B5

7 ☐ Self-employed → Go to B6

2 ☐ A student → Go to B8

3 ☐ Retired → Go to B8

4 ☐ Keeping house → Go to B8

5 ☐ Other (specify)

_____ → Go to B8

B5. For whom did he work?
(Name of business, government department or agency or person)

1 ☐ Don't know

B6. What was the main kind of business, industry or service?
(Give a full description: e.g., paper box manufacturing, retail shoe store, municipal board of education)

2 ☐ Don't know

<p>B7. What kind of work was he doing? (Give a full description: e.g., posting invoices, selling shoes, teaching primary school)</p> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; height: 1.2em; width: 100%; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; height: 1.2em; width: 100%; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; height: 1.2em; width: 100%; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <p>3 <input type="radio"/> Don't know</p>	<p>B13. What was the first language he learned in childhood? (Accept multiple response only if languages learned at same time)</p> <p>1 <input type="radio"/> English</p> <p>2 <input type="radio"/> French</p> <p>3 <input type="radio"/> Other (specify) <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 40px; display: inline-block;"></div></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 40px; display: inline-block;"></div></p> <p>4 <input type="radio"/> Don't know</p>
<p>B8. In total, how many years of elementary or secondary education did your father (or father substitute) complete?</p> <p>98 <input type="radio"/> No schooling → Go to B11</p> <p><div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> years</p> <p>99 <input type="radio"/> Don't know</p>	<p>B14. The next questions ask about your mother. When you were 15 years old, did you live with your own mother? (Include adoptive mother)</p> <p>1 <input type="radio"/> Yes → Go to B17</p> <p>2 <input type="radio"/> No</p>
<p>B9. Did he have any further schooling beyond elementary/secondary school?</p> <p>3 <input type="radio"/> Yes</p> <p>4 <input type="radio"/> No</p> <p>5 <input type="radio"/> Don't know } → Go to B11</p>	<p>B15. Why was this? Was it because ...</p> <p>3 <input type="radio"/> Your mother died</p> <p>4 <input type="radio"/> Parents were divorced or separated</p> <p>5 <input type="radio"/> You or your mother were temporarily living away from home → Go to B17</p> <p>6 <input type="radio"/> Other (specify)</p> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; height: 1.2em; width: 100%; margin-top: 5px;"></div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; height: 1.2em; width: 100%; margin-top: 5px;"></div>
<p>B10. What was the highest level he attained? (Accept one response only)</p> <p>1 <input type="radio"/> Some community college, CEGEP or nursing school</p> <p>2 <input type="radio"/> Diploma or certificate from community college, CEGEP or nursing school</p> <p>3 <input type="radio"/> Some university</p> <p>4 <input type="radio"/> Bachelor or undergraduate degree or teacher's college</p> <p>5 <input type="radio"/> Master's or earned doctorate</p> <p>6 <input type="radio"/> Other (specify)</p> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; height: 1.2em; width: 100%; margin-top: 5px;"></div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; height: 1.2em; width: 100%; margin-top: 5px;"></div> <p>7 <input type="radio"/> Don't know</p>	<p>B16. During that time, was there a female who took the role of your mother?</p> <p>7 <input type="radio"/> Yes</p> <p>8 <input type="radio"/> No → Go to B21</p>
<p>B11. In what country was he born?</p> <p>01 <input type="radio"/> Canada → In which province or territory?</p> <div style="margin-left: 20px;"> <p>02 <input type="radio"/> Newfoundland</p> <p>03 <input type="radio"/> Prince Edward Island</p> <p>04 <input type="radio"/> Nova Scotia</p> <p>05 <input type="radio"/> New Brunswick</p> <p>06 <input type="radio"/> Québec</p> <p>07 <input type="radio"/> Ontario</p> <p>08 <input type="radio"/> Manitoba</p> <p>09 <input type="radio"/> Saskatchewan</p> <p>10 <input type="radio"/> Alberta</p> <p>11 <input type="radio"/> British Columbia</p> <p>12 <input type="radio"/> Yukon Territory</p> <p>13 <input type="radio"/> Northwest Territories</p> </div> <p>14 <input type="radio"/> Country outside Canada (specify)</p> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; height: 1.2em; width: 100%; margin-top: 5px;"></div>	<p>B17. Which of the following best describes your mother's (or mother substitute's) main activity when you were 15 years old? (Accept one response only)</p> <p>1 <input type="radio"/> Working at a job or business → In this job was she mainly ...</p> <div style="margin-left: 20px;"> <p>6 <input type="radio"/> An employee working for someone else → Go to B18</p> <p>7 <input type="radio"/> Self-employed → Go to B19</p> </div> <p>2 <input type="radio"/> Keeping house → Go to B21</p> <p>3 <input type="radio"/> A student → Go to B21</p> <p>4 <input type="radio"/> Retired → Go to B21</p> <p>5 <input type="radio"/> Other (specify)</p> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; height: 1.2em; width: 100%; margin-top: 5px;"></div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; height: 1.2em; width: 100%; margin-top: 5px;"></div> <p style="text-align: right;">→ Go to B21</p>
<p>B12. To which ethnic or cultural group did he belong? (Accept multiple response)</p> <p>1 <input type="radio"/> English</p> <p>2 <input type="radio"/> French</p> <p>3 <input type="radio"/> Irish</p> <p>4 <input type="radio"/> Scottish</p> <p>5 <input type="radio"/> German</p> <p>6 <input type="radio"/> Italian</p> <p>7 <input type="radio"/> Ukrainian</p> <p>8 <input type="radio"/> Other (specify)</p> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; height: 1.2em; width: 100%; margin-top: 5px;"></div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; height: 1.2em; width: 100%; margin-top: 5px;"></div> <p>9 <input type="radio"/> Don't know</p>	<p>B18. For whom did she work? (Name of business, government department or agency or person)</p> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; height: 1.2em; width: 100%; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; height: 1.2em; width: 100%; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; height: 1.2em; width: 100%; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <p>1 <input type="radio"/> Don't know</p>

<p>B19 What was the main kind of business, industry or service? (Give a full description: e.g., paper box manufacturing, retail shoe store, municipal board of education)</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>2 <input type="radio"/> Don't know</p>	<p>B25 To which ethnic or cultural group did she belong? (Accept multiple response)</p> <p>1 <input type="radio"/> English</p> <p>2 <input type="radio"/> French</p> <p>3 <input type="radio"/> Irish</p> <p>4 <input type="radio"/> Scottish</p> <p>5 <input type="radio"/> German</p> <p>6 <input type="radio"/> Italian</p> <p>7 <input type="radio"/> Ukrainian</p> <p>8 <input type="radio"/> Other (specify)</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>9 <input type="radio"/> Don't know</p>
<p>B20 What kind of work was she doing? (Give a full description: e.g., posting invoices, selling shoes, teaching primary school)</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>3 <input type="radio"/> Don't know</p>	<p>B26 What was the first language she learned in childhood? (Accept multiple response only if languages learned at same time)</p> <p>1 <input type="radio"/> English</p> <p>2 <input type="radio"/> French</p> <p>3 <input type="radio"/> Other (specify) _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>4 <input type="radio"/> Don't know</p>
<p>B21 In total, how many years of elementary or secondary education did your mother (or mother substitute) complete?</p> <p>98 <input type="radio"/> No schooling → Go to B24</p> <p>_____ years</p> <p>99 <input type="radio"/> Don't know</p>	<p>B27 What language did you yourself first speak in childhood? (Accept multiple response only if languages were spoken equally)</p> <p>5 <input type="radio"/> English</p> <p>6 <input type="radio"/> French</p> <p>7 <input type="radio"/> Other (specify) _____</p> <p>_____</p>
<p>B22 Did she have any further schooling beyond elementary/secondary school?</p> <p>3 <input type="radio"/> Yes</p> <p>4 <input type="radio"/> No</p> <p>5 <input type="radio"/> Don't know } → Go to B24</p>	<p>B28 How many brothers have you ever had? (Include step-, half- and adopted brothers and those no longer living)</p> <p>_____ brothers</p>
<p>B23 What was the highest level she attained? (Accept one response only)</p> <p>1 <input type="radio"/> Some community college, CEGEP or nursing school</p> <p>2 <input type="radio"/> Diploma or certificate from community college, CEGEP or nursing school</p> <p>3 <input type="radio"/> Some university</p> <p>4 <input type="radio"/> Bachelor or undergraduate degree or teacher's college</p> <p>5 <input type="radio"/> Master's or earned doctorate</p> <p>6 <input type="radio"/> Other (specify)</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>7 <input type="radio"/> Don't know</p>	<p>B29 How many sisters have you ever had? (Include step-, half- and adopted sisters and those no longer living)</p> <p>_____ sisters</p>
<p>B24 In what country was she born?</p> <p>01 <input type="radio"/> Canada → In which province or territory?</p> <p>02 <input type="radio"/> Newfoundland</p> <p>03 <input type="radio"/> Prince Edward Island</p> <p>04 <input type="radio"/> Nova Scotia</p> <p>05 <input type="radio"/> New Brunswick</p> <p>06 <input type="radio"/> Québec</p> <p>07 <input type="radio"/> Ontario</p> <p>08 <input type="radio"/> Manitoba</p> <p>09 <input type="radio"/> Saskatchewan</p> <p>10 <input type="radio"/> Alberta</p> <p>11 <input type="radio"/> British Columbia</p> <p>12 <input type="radio"/> Yukon Territory</p> <p>13 <input type="radio"/> Northwest Territories</p> <p>14 <input type="radio"/> Country outside Canada (specify)</p> <p>_____</p>	

SECTION D

INTERVIEWER - "X" DAY TO WHICH ACTIVITIES REFER

- 1 ☐ Sunday
- 2 ☐ Monday
- 3 ☐ Tuesday
- 4 ☐ Wednesday
- 5 ☐ Thursday
- 6 ☐ Friday
- 7 ☐ Saturday

These next questions ask about your daily activities. We need to know in as much detail as you can recall, what you did during (refer to reference day) starting at 4:00 o'clock in the morning. This section will provide information on transportation activity, amount of time spent on housework, leisure, paid work, etc. You may have been doing more than one thing at a time but we are interested in the main activity for each time period. We are not interested in activities which lasted only a minute or two. We also ask where you did each activity and if anyone was interacting with you during the activity.

Would you like an example?

EXAMPLE: Yesterday morning I was asleep until 7:15. From 7:15 until 7:30 I got dressed. Then from 7:30 until 7:45 I made breakfast and from 7:45 to 7:55 I ate breakfast with my children. After we ate I cleaned up the dishes, which took 20 minutes.

Do not ask question "e" about sleep, sex or other personal care activities.

1. a. First of all, starting at 4:00 a.m. what were you doing?

 0 4 0 0

c. When did this end?

 :

d. Where were you?/
Were you still . . .

Place			or			In Transit		
R's Home	Work Place	Other Place	Car	Walk	Bus & Subway	Other	Alone	Spouse/Partner
1 <input type="radio"/>	2 <input type="radio"/>	3 <input type="radio"/>	4 <input type="radio"/>	5 <input type="radio"/>	6 <input type="radio"/>	7 <input type="radio"/>	1 <input type="radio"/>	2 <input type="radio"/>

e. Who was with you?/
Were you still . . .

Child(ren) of Household	Other Family Member(s)	Friend(s)	Other Person(s)
3 <input type="radio"/>	4 <input type="radio"/>	5 <input type="radio"/>	6 <input type="radio"/>

2. a. And then, what did you do next?

b. When did this start?

 :

c. When did this end?

 :

d. Where were you?/
Were you still . . .

Place			or			In Transit		
R's Home	Work Place	Other Place	Car	Walk	Bus & Subway	Other	Alone	Spouse/Partner
1 <input type="radio"/>	2 <input type="radio"/>	3 <input type="radio"/>	4 <input type="radio"/>	5 <input type="radio"/>	6 <input type="radio"/>	7 <input type="radio"/>	1 <input type="radio"/>	2 <input type="radio"/>

e. Who was with you?/
Were you still . . .

Child(ren) of Household	Other Family Member(s)	Friend(s)	Other Person(s)
3 <input type="radio"/>	4 <input type="radio"/>	5 <input type="radio"/>	6 <input type="radio"/>

3. a. And then, what did you do next?

b. When did this start?

 :

c. When did this end?

 :

d. Where were you?/
Were you still . . .

Place			or			In Transit		
R's Home	Work Place	Other Place	Car	Walk	Bus & Subway	Other	Alone	Spouse/Partner
1 <input type="radio"/>	2 <input type="radio"/>	3 <input type="radio"/>	4 <input type="radio"/>	5 <input type="radio"/>	6 <input type="radio"/>	7 <input type="radio"/>	1 <input type="radio"/>	2 <input type="radio"/>

e. Who was with you?/
Were you still . . .

Child(ren) of Household	Other Family Member(s)	Friend(s)	Other Person(s)
3 <input type="radio"/>	4 <input type="radio"/>	5 <input type="radio"/>	6 <input type="radio"/>

9. a. And then, what did you do next?

b. When did this start?

c. When did this end?

d. Where were you?/
Were you still ...

e. Who was with you?/
Were you still ...

Place or In Transit

Fl's Home
Work Place
Other Place
Car
Walk
Bus & Subway
Other
Alone
Spouse/Partner
Child(ren) of Household
Other Family Member(s)
Friend(s)
Other Person(s)

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 1 2 3 4 5 6

SECTION E

For this part of the survey I would like you to consider your life as it is now.

E1. Presently, would you describe yourself as ...

Very
happy
1 ☐

Somewhat
happy
2 ☐

Somewhat
unhappy
3 ☐

Very
unhappy
4 ☐

No
opinion
5 ☐

E2. I am going to ask you to rate certain areas of your life. Please rate your feelings about them as very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, somewhat dissatisfied or very dissatisfied.

			Somewhat	Very	No opinion
a) Your health	→	1 <input type="radio"/> Satisfied 2 <input type="radio"/> Dissatisfied	→ 1 <input type="radio"/> → 3 <input type="radio"/>	2 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/>	3 <input type="radio"/>
b) Your job or main activity	→	4 <input type="radio"/> Satisfied 5 <input type="radio"/> Dissatisfied	→ 5 <input type="radio"/> → 7 <input type="radio"/>	6 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/>	6 <input type="radio"/>
c) The way you spend your other time	→	7 <input type="radio"/> Satisfied 8 <input type="radio"/> Dissatisfied	→ 1 <input type="radio"/> → 3 <input type="radio"/>	2 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/>	9 <input type="radio"/>
d) Your finances	→	1 <input type="radio"/> Satisfied 2 <input type="radio"/> Dissatisfied	→ 5 <input type="radio"/> → 7 <input type="radio"/>	6 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/>	3 <input type="radio"/>
e) Your housing	→	4 <input type="radio"/> Satisfied 5 <input type="radio"/> Dissatisfied	→ 1 <input type="radio"/> → 3 <input type="radio"/>	2 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/>	6 <input type="radio"/>
f) Your friendships	→	7 <input type="radio"/> Satisfied 8 <input type="radio"/> Dissatisfied	→ 5 <input type="radio"/> → 7 <input type="radio"/>	6 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/>	9 <input type="radio"/>
g) Living partner or single status	→	1 <input type="radio"/> Satisfied 2 <input type="radio"/> Dissatisfied	→ 1 <input type="radio"/> → 3 <input type="radio"/>	2 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/>	3 <input type="radio"/>
h) Your relationship with other family members	→	4 <input type="radio"/> Satisfied 5 <input type="radio"/> Dissatisfied	→ 5 <input type="radio"/> → 7 <input type="radio"/>	6 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/>	6 <input type="radio"/>
i) Yourself (self-esteem)	→	7 <input type="radio"/> Satisfied 8 <input type="radio"/> Dissatisfied	→ 1 <input type="radio"/> → 3 <input type="radio"/>	2 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/>	9 <input type="radio"/>

E3. Now, using the same scale, how do you feel about your life as a whole right now?

Satisfied		Dissatisfied		No opinion
Very	Somewhat	Somewhat	Very	
1 <input type="radio"/>	2 <input type="radio"/>	3 <input type="radio"/>	4 <input type="radio"/>	5 <input type="radio"/>

SECTION F

The following questions are about your knowledge and use of languages at home, school and work.

F1. What is your main language, that is, the language in which you are most at ease?
(Report two if the respondent is equally at ease in two languages)

1 ☐ English → Have you ever had any knowledge or understanding of a language other than English?

7 ☐ Yes → Go to Section G (Below)

8 ☐ No → Go to SECTION T (Page 23)

2 ☐ English and French → Go to SECTION H (Page 15)

3 ☐ English and Other (specify) → Go to SECTION J (Page 15)

4 ☐ French → Go to SECTION K (Page 16)

5 ☐ French and Other (specify) → Go to SECTION L (Page 16)

6 ☐ Other (specify) }
 } → Go to SECTION M (Page 17)

SECTION G

G1. Do you have any knowledge or understanding of French?

1 ☐ Yes

2 ☐ No → Go to G6

G2. When was the last time that you had a conversation in French, excluding language courses?

1 ☐ During the last week

2 ☐ During the last month

3 ☐ During the last year

4 ☐ More than a year

5 ☐ Never

G3. How would you rate yourself in the following language abilities in French?

	Very good	Good	Not very good	Not at all
Reading	01 <input type="radio"/>	02 <input type="radio"/>	03 <input type="radio"/>	04 <input type="radio"/>
Understanding	05 <input type="radio"/>	06 <input type="radio"/>	07 <input type="radio"/>	08 <input type="radio"/>
Speaking	09 <input type="radio"/>	10 <input type="radio"/>	11 <input type="radio"/>	12 <input type="radio"/>

G4. What would you say contributed the most to your present knowledge of French? (Accept multiple response)

1 ☐ Language instruction at school

2 ☐ Other language courses

3 ☐ Speaking with family

4 ☐ Speaking with friends

5 ☐ Speaking at work

6 ☐ Watching television

7 ☐ Other (specify) _____

G5. Compared to five years ago, would you say that you now... more French, less French or about the same?

KNOW

1 ☐ More

2 ☐ Less

3 ☐ Same

USE

4 ☐ More

5 ☐ Less

6 ☐ Same

G6. Do you have any knowledge or understanding of a language other than English or French?

1 ☐ Yes → How many other languages do you know or understand?

3 ☐ One language (specify)

4 ☐ languages → Which one do you know best? (specify)

2 ☐ No → Go to G9

G7. When was the last time you had a conversation in that language (language reported in G6), excluding language courses?

5 ☐ During the last week

6 ☐ During the last month

7 ☐ During the last year

8 ☐ More than a year

9 ☐ Never

G8. In that language (language reported in G6), how would you rate yourself in the following abilities?

	Very good	Good	Not very good	Not at all
Reading	01 <input type="radio"/>	02 <input type="radio"/>	03 <input type="radio"/>	04 <input type="radio"/>
Understanding	05 <input type="radio"/>	06 <input type="radio"/>	07 <input type="radio"/>	08 <input type="radio"/>
Speaking	09 <input type="radio"/>	10 <input type="radio"/>	11 <input type="radio"/>	12 <input type="radio"/>

G9. INTERVIEWER: If "No" indicated in both G1 and G6, go to SECTION N (PAGE 17)

G10. Compared to five years ago, would you say that you now use more English, less English or about the same?

1 ☐ More

2 ☐ Less

3 ☐ Same

G11. INTERVIEWER: Go to SECTION N (Page 17).

SECTION T

The next few questions are about contacts you have had with federal government agencies during the last 12 months.

T1 During this period, have you talked with employees of the following federal agencies in connection with the services they provide? No Yes	T2 Did you obtain service in English for all these contacts? 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes → Go to T4 2 <input type="radio"/> No → Which ones? ↓	(Complete T3 only for agencies marked in T2) T3 Did you ask for service in English? Yes No
Post Office (excluding letter carriers) 01 <input type="radio"/> 02 <input type="radio"/>	01 <input type="radio"/>	01 <input type="radio"/> 02 <input type="radio"/>
Canada Employment or Immigration Centres 03 <input type="radio"/> 04 <input type="radio"/>	02 <input type="radio"/>	03 <input type="radio"/> 04 <input type="radio"/>
Old age security or family allowance 05 <input type="radio"/> 06 <input type="radio"/>	03 <input type="radio"/>	05 <input type="radio"/> 06 <input type="radio"/>
National Parks 07 <input type="radio"/> 08 <input type="radio"/>	04 <input type="radio"/>	07 <input type="radio"/> 08 <input type="radio"/>
Federal personal income tax 09 <input type="radio"/> 10 <input type="radio"/>	05 <input type="radio"/>	09 <input type="radio"/> 10 <input type="radio"/>
Customs, at border crossings only 11 <input type="radio"/> 12 <input type="radio"/>	06 <input type="radio"/>	11 <input type="radio"/> 12 <input type="radio"/>
R.C.M.P. 13 <input type="radio"/> 14 <input type="radio"/>	07 <input type="radio"/>	13 <input type="radio"/> 14 <input type="radio"/>
Air Canada 15 <input type="radio"/> 16 <input type="radio"/>	08 <input type="radio"/>	15 <input type="radio"/> 16 <input type="radio"/>
Agriculture Canada 17 <input type="radio"/> 18 <input type="radio"/>	09 <input type="radio"/>	17 <input type="radio"/> 18 <input type="radio"/>
Via Rail or CN Marine 19 <input type="radio"/> 20 <input type="radio"/>	10 <input type="radio"/>	19 <input type="radio"/> 20 <input type="radio"/>
Federal Public Service Commission 21 <input type="radio"/> 22 <input type="radio"/>	11 <input type="radio"/>	21 <input type="radio"/> 22 <input type="radio"/>

INTERVIEWER: If no contacts in T1 go to T4 below, otherwise go to T2 above.

T4. Would you say that, in your area, federal services are generally available in English?

- 1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No
3 ☐ Don't know

T5 In which languages are the television programs you watch?

0 ☐ Never watch television

(Most often)

- 1 ☐ English 4 ☐
2 ☐ French 5 ☐
3 ☐ Other (specify) 6 ☐
 7 ☐

Do you watch programs in this language more than 90% of the time?

- 8 ☐ Yes
9 ☐ No

T6 Which language did the doctor use during your last visit?

- 1 ☐ Never visited doctor
2 ☐ English
3 ☐ French
4 ☐ Other (specify)

SECTION U

Now I'd like to ask you for some background information.

U1. How many years of elementary and secondary education have you completed?

- 00 ☐ No schooling → Go to U12
- 05 ☐ One to five years
- 06 ☐ Six
- 07 ☐ Seven
- 08 ☐ Eight
- 09 ☐ Nine
- 10 ☐ Ten
- 11 ☐ Eleven
- 12 ☐ Twelve
- 13 ☐ Thirteen
- Go to U3

U2. Have you graduated from secondary school?

- 1 ☐ Yes
- 2 ☐ No

U3. Have you had any further schooling beyond elementary/secondary school?

- 4 ☐ No → Go to U5

U4. What was the highest level you attained?

- 1 ☐ Some community college, CEGEP or nursing school
- 2 ☐ Diploma or certificate from community college, CEGEP or nursing school
- 3 ☐ Some university
- 4 ☐ Bachelor or undergraduate degree or teacher's college
- 5 ☐ Master's or earned doctorate
- 6 ☐ Other (*specify*)

The diagram shows two identical horizontal number lines stacked vertically. Each number line has vertical tick marks at regular intervals along its entire length.

U5. In which year did you reach your highest level of education?

1 | | | |
Year

U6. Think about the first full-time job you had after reaching your highest level of education in . . . (date reported in U5) Were you an employee working for someone else or self-employed?

- 7 ☐ An employee working for someone else
- 8 ☐ Self-employed → Go to U8
- 9 ☐ Never had full-time job after this date → Go to U11

U7. For whom did you work?
(Name of business, government department or agency or person)

[illegible]

U8. What was the main kind of business, industry or service?
(Give a full description: e.g., paper box manufacturing, retail shoe store, municipal board of education)

U9 What kind of work were you doing?
(Give a full description: e.g., posting invoices, selling shoes, teaching primary school)

U10. In what year did you begin working at this job?

Year

U11. Have you ever taken any language courses as part of full-time school?

- 1 ☐ Yes → Which languages?
- 3 ☐ English
- 4 ☐ French
- 5 ☐ Other (*specify*)
- 2 ☐ No

U12. Have you ever taken any language courses outside of full-time school?

- 3 ☐ Yes → Which languages?
- 5 ☐ English
- 6 ☐ French
- 7 ☐ Other (specify)
- 4 ☐ No

U13. What, if any, is your religion?

- 0 ☐ No religion → Go to U15
1 ☐ Roman Catholic
2 ☐ United Church
3 ☐ Anglican
4 ☐ Presbyterian
5 ☐ Lutheran
6 ☐ Baptist
7 ☐ Eastern Orthodox
8 ☐ Jewish
9 ☐ Other (*specify*)

U14. Other than on special occasions, such as weddings, funerals or baptisms, how often do you attend services or meetings connected with your religion?

- 1 ☐ At least once a week
2 ☐ At least once a month
3 ☐ At least once a year
4 ☐ Less than once a year
5 ☐ Never

U15 To which ethnic or cultural group do you or did your ancestors belong? (Accept multiple response)

- 1 ☐ English
2 ☐ French
3 ☐ Irish
4 ☐ Scottish
5 ☐ German
6 ☐ Italian
7 ☐ Ukrainian
8 ☐ Other (specify)

- 9 ☐ Don't know

8-4500-33 1

<p>U35. What was the main kind of business, industry or service? (Give a full description: e.g., paper box manufacturing, retail shoe store, municipal board of education)</p> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; height: 1.2em; width: 100%; margin-bottom: 2px;"></div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; height: 1.2em; width: 100%; margin-bottom: 2px;"></div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; height: 1.2em; width: 100%;"></div>	
<p>U36. What kind of work were you doing? (Give a full description: e.g., posting invoices, selling shoes, teaching primary school)</p> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; height: 1.2em; width: 100%; margin-bottom: 2px;"></div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; height: 1.2em; width: 100%; margin-bottom: 2px;"></div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; height: 1.2em; width: 100%;"></div>	
<p>U37. Which languages are/were spoken at work by people with whom you have/had regular contact?</p> <p>5 <input type="radio"/> English</p> <p>6 <input type="radio"/> French</p> <p>7 <input type="radio"/> Other (specify) </p> <p style="margin-left: 100px;"></p>	
<p>U38. What was your income before taxes from wages, salaries and self-employment during the last 12 months?</p> <p>1 <input type="radio"/> Income → \$.00</p> <p>2 <input type="radio"/> Loss → \$.00</p> <p>3 <input type="radio"/> No income</p> <p>4 <input type="radio"/> Don't know</p>	
<p>U39. What was your income from government sources such as Family Allowance, U.I.C., Social Assistance, Canada or Quebec Pension Plan or Old Age Security?</p> <p>\$.00</p> <p>5 <input type="radio"/> No income</p> <p>6 <input type="radio"/> Don't know</p>	
<p>U40. What was your income from investments or private pensions?</p> <p>1 <input type="radio"/> Income → \$.00</p> <p>2 <input type="radio"/> Loss → \$.00</p> <p>3 <input type="radio"/> No income</p> <p>4 <input type="radio"/> Don't know</p>	
<p>U41. What is your best estimate of the total income of all household members from all sources during the last 12 months? Was the total household income . . .</p> <div style="margin-top: 10px;"> <p>1 <input type="radio"/> Less than \$20,000 → {</p> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; margin-left: 10px;"> <p>5 <input type="radio"/> Less than \$10,000 → {</p> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; margin-left: 10px;"> <p>1 <input type="radio"/> Less than \$5,000</p> <p>2 <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 and more</p> </div> </div> <p>6 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 and more → {</p> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; margin-left: 10px;"> <p>3 <input type="radio"/> Less than \$15,000</p> <p>4 <input type="radio"/> \$15,000 and more</p> </div> </div>	

2 ☐ \$20,000 and more → {

7 ☐ Less than \$40,000 → {

5 ☐ Less than \$30,000

6 ☐ \$30,000 and more

8 ☐ \$40,000 and more → {

7 ☐ Less than \$60,000

8 ☐ \$60,000 and more

APPENDIX VI

INTERNATIONAL TIME USE STUDIES

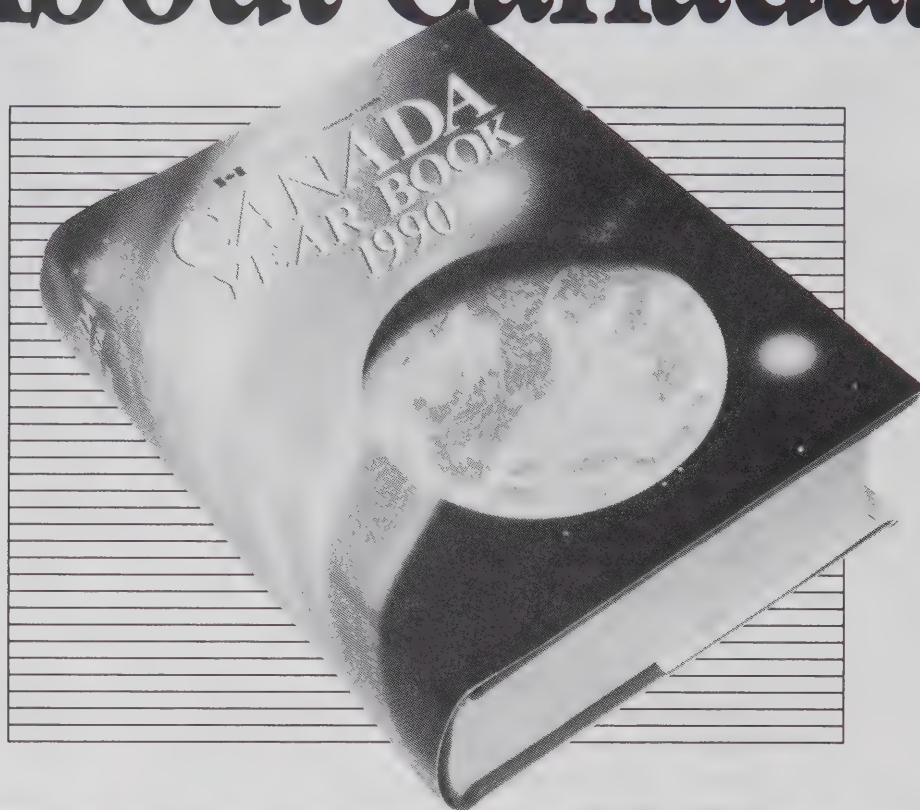
APPENDIX VI. INTERNATIONAL TIME USE STUDIES REFERENCED IN TEXT

The following lists the international time use studies referenced in this publication. It should be noted, however, that international comparisons are indicative but not absolute due to cross-national differences in collection and reporting.

<u>Country</u>	<u>Year of Survey</u>	<u>Report based on Survey</u>
France	1985-86	Grimler, Ghislaine and Caroline Roy (1987). "Premiers Résultats; Time Use in France in 1985-86". Paris: INSEE.
Norway	1980-81	Statistisk Sentralbyrå(i.e., the Central Bureau of Statistics) (1983). Tidsnyttingsundersøkelsen 1980-81 (i.e., The time budget survey 1980-81.) Oslo: Statistisk Sentralbyrå. (Norges Offisielle Statistisk B378).
Japan	1985	Nakanishi, Naomichi and Yutaka Suzuki (1986). Japanese Time Use in 1986. Tokyo: NHK Public Opinion Research Institute
Australia	1988	Australian Bureau of Statistics (1988). Information Paper: Time Use Pilot Survey, Sydney, May-June 1987. Catalogue No. 4111.1. Sydney: Australian Bureau of Statistics.
Finland	1979	Niemi, Iiris, Salme Kiiski and Mirja Liikkanen (1981). Use of Time in Finland. Helsinki: Central Statistical Office of Finland.
Finland	1987-88	Niemi, Iiris and Hanu Pääkkönen (1990). Time Use Changes: In Finland in the 1980s. Helsinki: Central Statistical Office of Finland.

<u>Country</u>	<u>Year of Survey</u>	<u>Report based on Survey</u>
United States	1981	Juste, F. Thomas (1985). "A note on recent changes in time use." Chapter 13 in Juste, F. Thomas and Frank E. Stafford eds. Time goods and well-being. Ann Arbor: Survey Research Centre, Institute for Social Research, the University of Michigan.
Italy	1989	Belloni, M. Carmen (1990). National survey on the time use in Italy: Leisure. Paper presented to meetings of the International Association for Time Use Research, 11th World Congress, International Sociological Association, Madrid, Spain, June.
Hungary	1976-77	Kulesar, R. (1987). "The Way of Life and the Time Budget of Hungarian Women." Paper submitted by the Hungarian Central Statistical Office to an Informal meeting on Statistics and Indicators on Women, Conference of European. Statisticians, Geneva, May.

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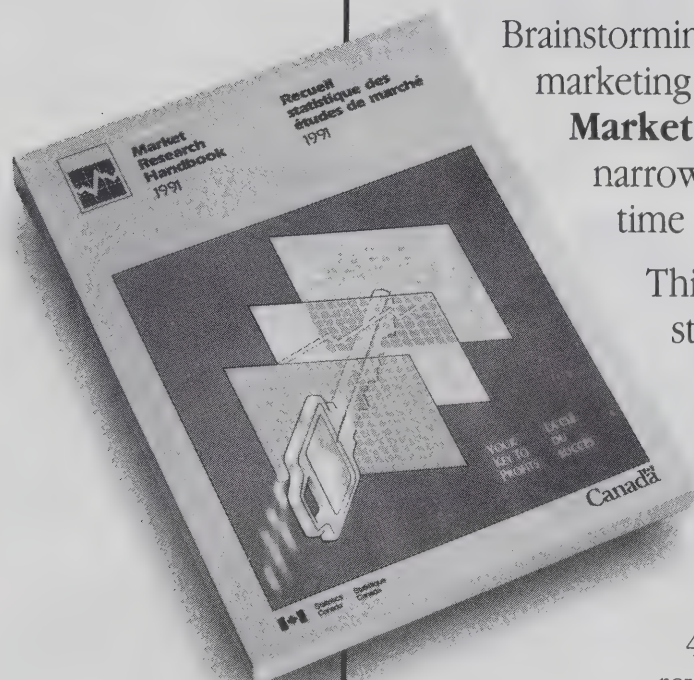
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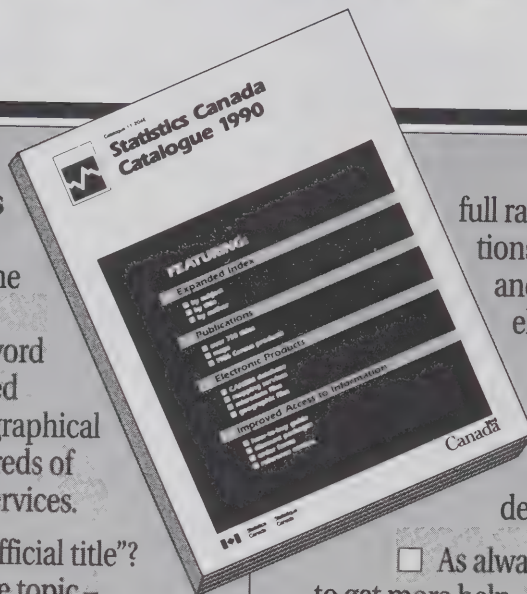
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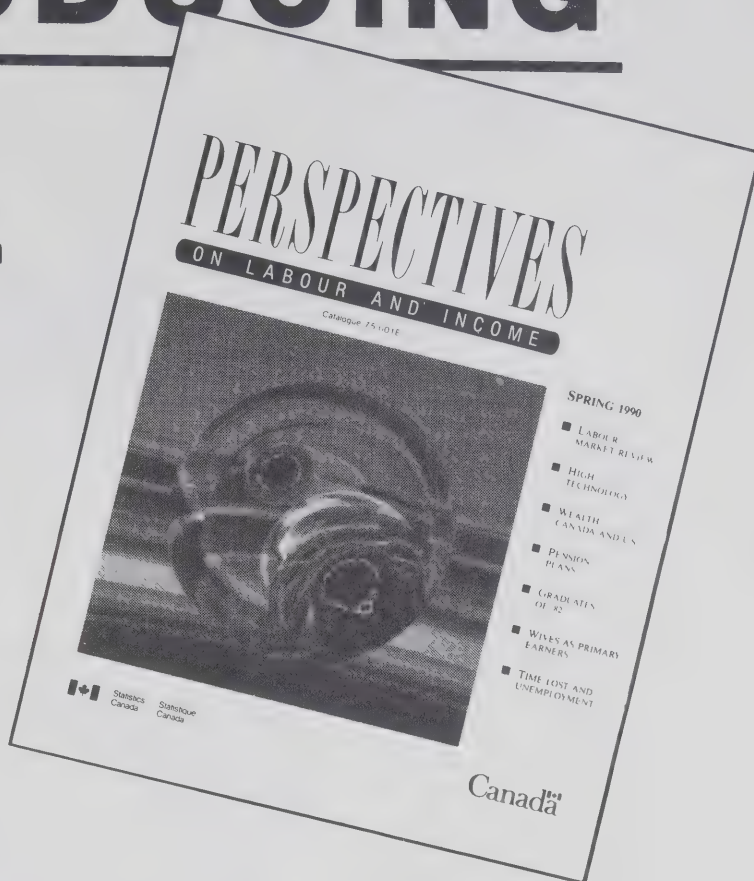
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